FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Ustinov: USSR Wants Positive Results at Geneva AA 1
Zagladin Speaks in Vienna on Geneva Talks [TANJUG] AA 1
Semeyko Comments on Issue of Arms Verification AA 1
PRAVDA Views Brezhnev Bonn Missile Proposals [2 Dec] AA 2
PRAVDA Sees NATO Hampering Quest for MBFR Accord [Orekhov, 4 Dec] AA 4

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

NATO Military Committee Meeting Concluded CC 1
Failure To Convince Greece CC 1
Militarism, U.S. Pressure [Soltan] CC 1
TRUD Publishes Geneva TU Conference Communique [25 Nov] CC 2

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Zhukov Criticizes Weinberger 'Saber Rattling' [PRAVDA 7 Dec] A 1
IZVESTIYA Hits U.S. Administration Anti-Sovietism [Soldatov, 2 Dec] A 2

CHINA

TASS Criticizes Beijing Policy Toward Minorities [Yakovlev] B 1
Chinese Gymnast Comments on Visit to Moscow B 1
USSR Car Exports to PRC Increase in Last Decade B 2

SOUTH ASIA

Supreme Soviet Delegation Continues Delhi Visit D 1
Kuznetsov Meets With Gandhi D 1
External Affairs Minister D 2
Afghan Guests Conclude Tour of Turkmenistan D 2
Briefs: Scientific Cooperation With India D 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

High-Ranking Kampuchean Delegation Visits Moscow [Phnom Penh] E 1
Brezhnev Congratulates Kampuchean Party Leader E 1
Soviet Envoy Greets Kampuchean Front Chairman [Phnom Penh] E 1

EASTERN EUROPE

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Sees Counterrevolution in Poland F 1
[Rachkov, 8 Dec]
APN Commentary on Current Polish Situation Cited F 3
[Hamburg DPA]
TASS Cites CSSR RUDE PRAVO on Solidarity Threat F 3
Polish Student Unrest, Activities of NZS Viewed F 4
Tikhonov Meets With Kadar, Losonczi in Budapest F 5
Romanov Welcomes Nemeth Delegation in Leningrad F 6
[LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 26 Nov]
USSR-Romanian Cooperation Body Meets in Moscow F 7
[PRAVDA 5 Dec]
PRAVDA Reports on Romanian-Soviet Cultural Talks F 7
[PRAVDA 2 Dec]

WESTERN EUROPE

NATO To Use Site on Crete for Missile Training G 1
[Lipovy]
Extension of U.S. Use of Azores Base Scored G 1
[Ivanov]
Spanish Officers' Letter Shows Rightwing Activity G 2
[Ivanov]
Brezhnev Thanks FRG Citizens for Good Wishes G 2
[PRAVDA 5 Dec]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

U.S., Israel Have Secret Missile Agreement H 1
[Timoshkin]
Expert Discusses Summit Failure, Fahd Plan H 1
[Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI 6-12 Dec]
Capitalist Market Major Problem for OPEC Meeting H 2
[Korneyev]
Parliamentary Delegation Holds Talks in Iraq H 3
Arrival Report [IZVESTIYA 2 Dec] H 3
Activities, Discussion H 3
Lebanese Prime Minister Accuses Israel, U.S. H 4
Text of Brezhnev Condolences to Syria's Al-Asad H 4
[PRAVDA 5 Dec]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Chad Delegation Arrives for Goodwill Visit J 1
Gromyko Receives Leader J 1
Radio Commentary [Tanov] J 1
Ponomarev Talks With Guinea-Bissau Leader J 2
[PRAVDA 4 Dec]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

CPSU Message to Ecuador CP Congress Published K 1
[TRUD 28 Nov]
Statement on Delegation's Visit to Peru K 1
[IZVESTIYA 1 Dec]
Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Sees Gromyko [Managua] K 2
Gen Petrov Addresses Cuban Army Jubilee Meeting K 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 3 Dec]

Cuban-Soviet Amity Rally Addressed by General K 3
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 Dec]
Radio Moscow Scores U.S. Anti-Cuban Document K 3
U.S. 'Dictators,' 'Murderers' in Guatemala [Knayzev] K 4
CIA Involved in Murder of Bolivia's Torres K 5

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Kirgiz Premier's USSR Supreme Soviet Speech R 1
[Duysheyev in SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 20 Nov]
Union Republic CP Central Committee Plenums R 3
Belorussian Plenum R 3
[Simurov in PRAVDA 25 Nov]
Turkmen Plenum R 5
[TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 27 Nov]
Union Republic Supreme Soviet Sessions R 6
RSFSR: Maslennikov Report [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 2 Dec] R 6
RSFSR: Agriculture Debate R 8
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 2 Dec]
RSFSR: Food, Farming Tasks [IZVESTIYA 3 Dec] R 9
RSFSR: General Farming Needs [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 3 Dec] R 10
Kirgiz SSR: Opening Session [SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 28 Nov] R 11
Uzbek SSR: State Plan [PRAVDA 28 Nov] R 12
Grishin Delivers Report to Moscow Gorkom Plenum R 13
Obkoms Convene Party Plenums 24 Nov-9 Dec R 13
Leningradskiy Obkom 24 Nov R 13
[LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 25 Nov]
Uzbek Oblasts 8 Dec R 14
Samarkandskiy Obkom 9 Dec R 14
Leningradskaya Oblast Soviet Views Development R 14
Changes Reported in Belorussian Council of Ministers R 15
[SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 28 Nov]
People's Council Sessions Convene in Uzbek SSR R 15
Paper Charges Indifference in Refinery Accident R 15
[Knyazev in TRUD 26 Nov]
Latvian Minister on Preventing Antisocial Phenomena R 17
[Drozd in SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 28 Nov]
Paris Paper Reports Moscow Foods Shortages R 17
[LE MONDE 4 Dec]
Further Reportage on Alekseyeva-Sakharov Case R 18
Attempt to See Sakharov [Paris LE MONDE] R 18
Ban on Sakharov's Emigration R 18
Interview With Alekseyeva R 19
Comparison of IZVESTIYA Article on Sakharovs R 19
PRAVDA Reviews Book on Status of Church in USSR R 20
[Karpushin, 1 Dec]
Demichev Arrives in Tbilisi, Addresses Collective R 21
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 23 Oct]
Addresses Composers Union [ZARYA VOSTOKA 27 Oct] R 21
Solomentsev Addresses Artists Union Congress R 27
Demichev, Zimyanin Present R 27
Zimyanin, Demichev Attend Franko Celebration R 27

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Development of New AN-28 Plane Announced S 1
TRUD Reports on Dzhkazgab Trade Abuses S 1
Briefs: Ukrainian Power Development; Kirgiz Powerplant; Taksimo Airport S 1

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Shcherbitskiy Addresses Kharkov Tractor Plant [PRAVDA UKRAINY 1 Nov] T 1
Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium on Plan Fulfillment [KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 27 Oct] T 8
Rasulov Speaks at Ceremony for Tadzhik Award [KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA 18 Oct] T 9
Briefs: Uzbek Fodder Production; Kurgan Fertilizer T 10

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Ogarkov Remarks at Battle of Moscow Conference [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 27 Nov] V 1

USTINOV: USSR WANTS POSITIVE RESULTS AT GENEVA

LD092040 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] The Soviet defense minister, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, has said the Soviet Union is firmly determined to achieve positive results at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. Addressing the officers and men of an army unit stationed in Moscow, the defense minister stressed the importance for the cause of peace of the latest Soviet initiatives launched by President Leonid Brezhnev on his recent visit to West Germany. Leonid Brezhnev said on that occasion that the Soviet Union favors a reduction of medium-range nuclear missiles by hundreds of such weapons and is prepared to reach an agreement under which both East and West would scrap all weapons of this type targeted at Europe. Dmitriy Ustinov blamed the West for fanning up the arms race and for attempts to undermine the socialist community from within, which is proved by the events in Poland.

ZAGLADIN SPEAKS IN VIENNA ON GENEVA TALKS

LD100958 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0906 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Vienna, 10 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks on missile armament could be a "constructive step" and there are possibilities for a turn about in the "dangerous situation," deputy head of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee Foreign Relations Department Vadim Zagladin stated here in Vienna yesterday evening.

Zagladin expects talks between Gromyko and Haig next January and a top-level meeting in a more distant future.

Zagladin said that "zero option" proposed by the United States would be acceptable only if it should lead to complete atomic disarmament. He noted, however, that if it means only the disarmament of the Soviet Union, i.e. the elimination of its medium-range missiles, then such a solution is out of the question since the missiles in Great Britain and France would remain.

Zagladin assessed the proposals in Prince Fahd's plan for solving the Middle East crisis as "good elements, although not all of them can be accepted."

SEMEYKO COMMENTS ON ISSUE OF ARMS VERIFICATION

LD092328 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Commentary by Lev Semeyko]

[Text] Both the United States and the Soviet Union attach great importance to the verification of disarmament agreements. But they differ in their approach to this question. The American administration wants to make the verification problem into one that cannot be resolved and that can be used to torpedo any agreement on limiting armaments. Actually, the question of verification is becoming a pretext for marking time in negotiations or an excuse for rejection of agreements already concluded.

This is demonstrated by the record of negotiations between the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain on banning nuclear weapons tests in which enormous time was spent on discussing the question of the possibilities of national means for controlling low-capacity nuclear explosions. It was the same with the discussion of the SALT II agreement in the American Senate, where certain elements tried their best to prove that the agreement could not be verified and therefore it was not acceptable.

Washington is also stressing the importance of arms control for the purpose of sowing suspicion in regard to the Soviet Union, to paint the image of the Soviet Union as an unreliable partner in the talks. This political trick is especially obnoxious. The Soviet Union has always been a conscientious executor of all the treaties and agreements it has signed. It is indicative that the Permanent Consultative Committee set by the Soviet Union and the United States to supervise the implementation of the SALT I agreements has not registered a single violation by the Soviet Union of these agreements during all its sessions since 1972.

Last July Alexander Haig again raised the verification issue, declaring that the United States would work for agreements that envisaged effective verification mechanisms. On the whole this statement is correct, but is it correct when one takes into account what Mr Haig added, namely the answer to the question whether the Russians are ready to compromise in this field will determine the degree of progress made in arms control in the eighties. By all indications, Washington intends to make the verification issue the stumbling block of future talks, whether on nuclear weapons in Europe or on limiting strategic weapons. That this would be a dangerous scheme, a scheme designed to undermine the talks, is seen from the following: Technical progress is forging ahead. Ever new weapons are being made which are becoming increasingly difficult to control. Of course the possibilities of national means of control are enormous, but they are not all powerful. The United States is working on ways of hiding more effectively intercontinental missiles, to make them uncontrollable by national technical means. In the final analysis this is being done to be able, first, to deliver first some preemptive strike and second to protect American nuclear means from a Soviet retaliatory strike. This objective runs counter to the letter and spirit of any agreement ordained to strengthen the confidence of countries in mutual security.

The verification ability of modern national technical means is extremely high. The American press once wrote that satellites can see a football on the ground and will soon be able to distinguish between a shaven and unshaven man. This is probably an exaggeration but it is partly true. National technical means for verification can and should be trusted. But into the bargain one must have mutual trust while the possibilities for these means are absent. With the presence of trust, other forms of control can be developed, although priority must be given to national means. This is precisely how Leonid Brezhnev posed the question in his interview with DER SPIEGEL. He said that the development of science and technology should not be allowed to outstrip the possibilities for controlling the measures to limit and reduce armaments. Time is a most important factor. The tempo of the negotiations should overtake the arms race tempo in order to reduce the heat of this race, to stop its conveyor, to ensure a reduction or armaments with reliable control.

For this, however, it is not only important to hasten the beginning of the SALT negotiations, but also to conduct the negotiations in the most constructive spirit without wasting time.

PRAVDA VIEWS BREZHNEV BONN MISSILE PROPOSALS

PM091453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Lofty Mission of Peace"]

[Text] At this time mankind has no task more important than that of averting a thermonuclear holocaust and consolidating peace. The Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state plays a tremendous role in this noble cause. Our party's 26th congress formulated a course toward the elimination of the threat of war, primarily nuclear war, disarmament, detente and peaceful cooperation among states with different social systems. And this course is being implemented consistently, purposefully and effectively. The visit to the FRG by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on 22-25 November was a major new political act in the practical implementation of the peace program for the eighties.

Having examined the visit's results, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers wholly approved the very important and useful work done by L.I. Brezhnev during the talks and conversations with FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt and other West German statesmen and politicians. The Soviet leader's public speeches during the visit generated a Europe-wide and worldwide response. On the whole, the document published notes, L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG was indeed a peace mission in the fullest and loftiest sense.

The Soviet-West German summit meeting occurred at a tense and crucial moment in international life. Imperialism is cranking up the arms race. The plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries, above all the FRG, are creating a terrible danger to peace.

Under these conditions the peoples turn with hope to the Soviet peace policy which is being implemented in close coordination with the fraternal socialist countries. These expectations are fully answered by the far-reaching new Soviet proposals put forward during the visit. They serve one aim -- to find a mutually acceptable agreement and free Europe, our common home, from the danger of nuclear conflagration.

First, the Soviet Union has substantially supplemented its earlier proposal on a moratorium on the deployment of new and the modernization of existing medium-range nuclear facilities in Europe for the duration of the talks on these types of weapons. The Soviet side's readiness was expressed -- given the other side's agreement to such a moratorium -- to reduce a certain part of its medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the USSR unilaterally, moving toward that lower level on which the USSR and the United States can agree as a result of the talks which have begun in Geneva.

Second, stress was laid on the Soviet Union's intention during the Geneva talks to advocate radical reductions of medium-range nuclear facilities by both sides -- not in tens but in hundreds of units. Here, of course, account must be taken both of the forward-based U.S. facilities and of the corresponding British and French nuclear facilities.

Third, the USSR would also be prepared to negotiate on the full renunciation by both sides -- East and West -- of all types of medium-range nuclear weapons aimed at installations in Europe.

Furthermore, the Soviet Union is generally in favor of Europe ultimately being free of nuclear weapons -- both medium-range and tactical. This would be a genuine "zero option," fair to both sides.

The USSR's important new proposals are a program which everyone understands for reducing nuclear arms in Europe and throughout the world. It is realistic, specific and constructive and proceeds from the most important principle of equality and equal security. The peoples expect that the West, above all the United States, will treat the new Soviet initiatives objectively and with complete understanding.

A reduction in the level of military confrontation on the continent can and must be reached at the negotiating table. Such a decision will not come by itself, however. Washington and its main NATO allies, unfortunately, are still showing no aspiration to seek a mutually acceptable agreement in a spirit of realism. As before, they are thinking of gaining military advantages for themselves and are effectively demanding unilateral disarmament by the USSR. These are vain hopes. The Soviet people and the CPSU will never forego the interests of the security of our socialist motherland, its allies or friends.

Speaking in Bonn, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "The seventies -- the decade of detente -- have not passed without leaving a trace. They exerted a profound influence on the peoples' consciousness and on people's minds. Detente showed that peaceful, mutually beneficial cooperation among the peoples is a real possibility. More than that -- it is a categorical necessity."

The results of the visit give a powerful new boost to the further development of good-neighborly peaceful cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in various spheres for the decades ahead. The resolve confirmed by the two states' leaders to continue to pursue the historic route laid down in Soviet-West German relations by the Moscow treaty and among all the countries party to the all-European conference by the Helsinki Final Act is of great importance.

The visit to the Rhine is being evaluated everywhere as a most important event in world politics and a major contribution to the development of constructive international dialogue and the cause of peace and the peoples' security. One of the main conclusions arising from the talks is that it is the duty of all states to work jointly to consolidate peace and restore a climate of detente and confidence.

Soviet people feel profound satisfaction at the results of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG. They unanimously support the Leninist foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state, which has again vividly demonstrated its love of peace and sense of initiative and strengthens the peoples' confidence in the success of the struggle for peace.

PRAVDA SEES NATO HAMPERING QUEST FOR MBFR ACCORD

PM081259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 81 p 5

[Correspondent B. Orekhov dispatch: "Unconstructive Position"]

[Excerpt] Vienna, 3 Dec -- The jubilee -- 25th -- round of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe in which representatives of 17 European states and the United States and Canada are taking part is coming to an end.

The elaboration of practical accords regarding the lowering of the level of military confrontation in central Europe -- that is the talks' objective.

Today, as usual on a Thursday, a plenary session was held at Hofburg Palace. It demonstrated once again that the socialist countries are making the maximum effort to advance the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe and bring the preparation of an agreement closer. And conversely, as the session showed, the NATO countries are adopting a stance which is dragging out the talks and complicating the search for a practical accord.

NATO MILITARY COMMITTEE MEETING CONCLUDED

Failure To Convince Greece

LD101012 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Report by TASS special correspondent]

[Text] Brussels, 10 Dec, TASS -- Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence of Greece Andreas Papandreou has made a series of statements and gave a number of interviews in Brussels. He underlined Greece's intention to suspend the fulfillment of its obligations connected with the participation in the military structure of NATO, and above all to preserve national control over the Greek Armed Forces at peace-time.

According to observers close to the governing bodies of NATO, during a Military Planning Committee meeting the Greek leader opposed the deployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of his country and favoured the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, and in the future -- in the whole of Europe.

The attempts of U.S. envoys in Brussels, the Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger, to "bring Greece to reason" have virtually come to nothing.

Late at night NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns held an emergency press conference. He devoted it to playing up the thesis about the mythical "Soviet threat." All of his speech was permeated by the spirit of the cold war. He advocated a further armaments buildup by the North Atlantic bloc, including the realisation of NATO's decision on the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe, and a three per cent annual increase in the military spending by NATO member-states. He also called for scaled-down trade relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

At the same time the secretary general had to virtually admit that the work of the Military Planning Committee had failed, creating a very complex situation for the NATO Council session.

Militarism, U.S. Pressure

LD091524 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] NATO military leaders have ended their session in Brussels and next there will be a meeting of the NATO foreign ministers, which begins on Thursday. Yuriy Soltan of Radio Moscow comments:

Reports from Brussels create the impression that NATO leaders are ignoring other talks, the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. Although these talks have received formal mention, and even satisfactory remarks, NATO is acting as if there were no dialogue at all. The North Atlantic Week in Brussels is very much marked with militarism.

Under crude pressure from the United States, the NATO defense ministers promised to deploy new American medium-range missiles strictly on schedule, and these missiles are described as a key element of limited nuclear war on the continent. Meanwhile, the United States has begun the production of Pershing II and Tomahawk cruise missiles designated for Western Europe along with neutron warheads. It has also begun to train personnel to service the missiles, a testing ground has been opened at a military base in California to train troops for warfare in what is called the European theater of operations.

As Washington sees it, the North Atlantic Week should stimulate the NATO European members to spend more on war preparations. They have already spent $80 billion this year, but the United States things this is not enough. Clearly at its prodding, the NATO military leaders said in their communique that the financial hardships facing the West European countries should in no way stop them from spending still more on arms production.

There has been fresh talk in Brussels about expanding the NATO zone of action. The United States seeks to involve its West European allies in its punitive operations to help defend its alleged interests in the Middle East and elsewhere. As the first step it is trying to make them speed up the building of new airfields, ammunition dumps and communications systems to back operations by America's Rapid Deployment Force.

The American representatives have again resorted to all sorts of propaganda tricks to beat down the wave of antiwar protests and discontent in the NATO nations over America's overtly militarist policies. They have again been talking about an imaginary Soviet threat and Soviet aggressive intentions. But what has been discussed and approved in Brussels clearly indicates who is really to blame for the current tension and arms buildup in the world.

TRUD PUBLISHES GENEVA TU CONFERENCE COMMUNIQUE

PM100901 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 25 November publishes on page 3 under the headline "Developing Cooperation for the Sake of Peace and Social Progress" the 1,200-word apparent text of the communique of the Fourth European Trade Union Conference held in Geneva 23-24 November, with trade union center representatives from 27 European countries. The communique says that the conference discussed a report, "The Effect of Technological Change on Conditions of Work and Employment," and went on to unanimously declare the danger to Europe of nuclear weapons, expressing the hope that the United States and the Soviet Union would approach the Geneva arms talks constructively, and stressed the importance of trade union contacts in these difficult times.

ZHUKOV CRITICIZES WEINBERGER 'SABER RATTLING'

PM091329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 81 p 5

[Yu. Zhukov rejoinder: "How Many Wars Do They Need?"]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger recently granted an interview to the Paris newspaper LE FIGARO, which belongs to Hersant, who shares his views and who is trying assiduously to transplant to West European soil the bellicose sentiments that prevail in the Pentagon.

The speeches of the American defense secretary, which are repeated from day to day, now in Congress, now in the press, now on television, are in principle very uniform. Every time they are statements on the imaginary "Soviet threat" and calls not to stint money on the arms race in the name of attaining the notorious "position of strength" for the United States. But in this case Weinberger permitted himself something more: He revealed the Pentagon's innermost plans providing for "numerous and lengthy" conflicts on a world scale.

LE FIGARO's correspondent reminded the secretary of the former Pentagon doctrine according to which the United States must be ready to wage "one and a half wars" -- one "big" one in Europe and another, "more limited" one in the "Third World." "Henceforth, by all accounts," he continued, "it will be a question of two and a half wars. At any rate, to judge from your statements, you are advocating just that."

Weinberger made a wry face and said: "I don't think it's very useful to compile a list of possible wars. The Russians are very strong and are quite capable of launching an attack(?!) in several parts of the world simultaneously."

The correspondent asked him to specify what he meant: "For example, are you ready to wage war simultaneously in Europe and in the Persian Gulf?" Weinberger replied: "We must have sufficient strength to cope with numerous and simultaneous crises."

LE FIGARO's correspondent asked for further details: "What do you understand by a lengthy war? A campaign as the war in Vietnam or the last world war?" And here Weinberger made a statement which all sober-minded people must commit to memory: "We must prepare for war(!), that's all."

That is how simple it appears in the mind of the American secretary: The United States must arm itself to the teeth in order to be ready for any war, at any time, in any part of the globe! And thereupon he strictly warned the U.S. NATO allies that they should also prepare for this mad prospect: "We must advance along the same road, increasing the military budget in real terms year by year; with our friends' help we will achieve success."

"Advance along the same road...." Where to? "To war. That's all" -- Is this how we must understand the essence of this amazingly cynical interview?

And all this is being said at the same time as American and Soviet representative have begun important talks in Geneva on limiting nuclear means in Europe!

It is time for those concerned to understand that what is needed for the successful holding of interstate talks is not loud saber rattling but the creation of a businesslike working atmosphere.

IZVESTIYA HITS U.S. ADMINISTRATION ANTI-SOVIETISM

PM081543 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Soldatov dispatch: "Invented and Real Threat"]

[Text] Washington -- The American scholar J. Galbraith once remarked that the State Department almost automatically publishes statements on the Soviet Union's "Hostile intentions." Such statements are now appearing increasingly frequently. They are being published not only by the State Department but also by the Department of Defense and other government offices. President R. Reagan frequently makes anti-Soviet statements.

During its 10 months in power the Republican administration has presented the public with several large-scale "exposes." Almost immediately after taking office A. Haig declared that the Soviet Union was seeking to subject the countries of Central America to its influence and supplying Salvadoran partisans with weapons. Some 6 weeks later the secretary of state made the no less significant "discovery" that the Soviet Union was supporting international terrorism.

There then followed a report that the "Russians" were using chemical and bacteriological weapons in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan. October saw the publication of a Pentagon brochure, issued on the orders of C. Weinberger and with a foreword by him, which maintains that the United States is lagging behind the Soviet Union in the production of practically all types of conventional and nuclear arms. In a recent speech on foreign policy issues President Reagan once again spoke of "the growing threat to West Europe posed by the continuing deployment of certain types of Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles."

One gets the impression that special groups engaged on producing such forgeries exist with the State Department and other departments. Specialists in anti-Sovietism rework old fabrications, give them a topical ring and create new "up-to-the-minute news." And only then does the head of some department or other deliver another "expose."

Anti-Sovietism, which frequently goes beyond the limits of commonsense, has existed in America for as long as the Soviet Union has existed. This phenomenon, taking various forms, has gone through several stages. President F. Roosevelt liked to recall the incident which prompted him to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. "In 1933," he would relate, "my wife visited a school in our country. In one of the classrooms she saw a map with a big blank space. She asked what the space was, and the reply was that they were not allowed to name the place. It was the Soviet Union."

The attempt to pretend that the Soviet Union did not exist was probably the most innocent form of anti-Sovietism. Since then it has become far more bellicose. The term "the Soviet threat" appeared during the cold war years. Usually this was the purest fabrication, bearing no relationship to actual reality.

In the fifties American politicans and generals suddenly began to maintain that the United States was lagging seriously behind the Soviet Union in the manufacture of heavy bombers. a few years later it was "discovered" that the same had happened with missiles and that this "gap" seriously threatened U.S. national security. Then, "quite suddenly," Soviet submarines were "detected" off America's Atlantic Coast. In these and other "cases" newspapers, television and radio mounted campaigns lasting many days, intimidating Americans with the danger which, they said, threatened the United States.

All these allegations proved false. And, in the end, those who had raised the alarm were forced to admit it. But these admissions were made in such a way that the broad public hardly noticed them. Even now many Americans are convinced that all those "dangers" really existed.

The accusations made by the present administration have proved to have a short life, too. A few months after the publication of the "white paper" on El Salvador it came to light that the facts cited in it do not correspond to reality.

The same thing happened with statements on international terrorism, on the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons, on U.S. laggardness in arms production and on "Soviet superiority in medium-range missiles," which allegedly "threaten Europe." When it came to concrete things and proof was demanded, it became obvious that the accusations were built on sand and that they were a malicious fabrication. Even the American press, the bulk of which readily publishes anti-Soviet fabrications, was forced to write about the juggling and ignoring [of facts] and of the absence of proof.

Deliberate falsification or, at best, speculation on half-truths are typical methods in the psychological war which Washington has been waging for many years against the socialist countries and the Soviet Union in particular.

The aim of this war is to discredit the Soviet Union in the eyes of other peoples and governments and to present its intentions and actions in a false light. At the same time stubborn attempts are made to embroider U.S. policy, whose aggressive nature elicits protests in many countries. But anti-Soviet propaganda is also designed for "domestic consumption": to create in Americans a picture of the Soviet Union as an aggressive country.

Right extremists have long been waging a fierce struggle against communism as the "absolute evil." These people, the well-known American historian Henry Commager wrote, "pin the label traitor on everyone who does not agree with them....They poison our public and private life by the preaching of hatred of Russia....hatred of everyone who disagrees, and by means of the medicines which they prescribe. These people kindling hatred are sure of themselves and of their moral superiority, have not hesitated to transgress laws and the Constitution when this has been to their advantage, and have not hesitated to lie and deceive...."

This activity by rightwingers who disseminate their views through hundreds of radio and television stations, newspapers and journals cannot fail to affect the sentiments of quite a signficant section of the population, including the ruling elite.

The improvement in Soviet-American relations in the early seventies, according to American publicist W. Tucker, struck a "cruel blow" at official American propaganda and the positions of rightwing circles. Detente, he writes, "deprived us of our enemies, and we could no longer look at the world with our former simplicity: We are right on everything, and they are to blame for everything."

This "blow" against traditional views goes a long way toward explaining the rightists' fierce struggle against detente and one of its chief achievements -- the Soviet-American SALT II treaty. The rightists used the unworthiest methods, not ashamed to put the most unceremonious pressure on members of Congress to frustrate the treaty's ratification. During that noisy and well-orchestrated campaign, incidentally, anti-Soviet stereotypes were used which are frequently repeated now.

But stereotypes are a dangerous thing. They influence not only those for whom they are intended. Stereotypes create distrust of the words of people "at the top." These days American commentators frequently ask themselves this question: Does the White House really believe what it says about the state of affairs in the world?

Many high-ranking representatives of the administration share the rightists' views on the "Soviet threat." The President and the defense secretary, White House staffer M. Deaver declared recently in an interview, "look at things simply and see them mainly as black or white. They believe that the Russians have been increasing their strength for 20 years and are clearly bellicosely inclined."

Secretary of State A. Haig readily admits that he is "engrossed" in the struggle against the Soviet Union. Something else can be seen behind the anti-Soviet statement: What psychologists call "ulterior motives." Some of them, made long ago, are now being spoken of openly. The Pentagon needed the allegation about the Russians' imaginary superiority in bombers to obtain more money from Congress for the development of the Air Force. This was also why Soviet submarines were "discovered" in the Atlantic. The mythical superiority in missiles was needed to win the presidential election.

The present administration, which has elevated anti-Sovietism to the rank of official U.S. policy, also has ulterior motives. It is easy to see behind Washington's struggle against international terrorism and behind the "white paper" on El Salvador the desire of American imperialism to deal with the national liberation movement. It was no coincidence that immediately after the secretary of state's statement on "communist aid" to the Salvadoran patriots Washington sharply increased military deliveries to the country's ruling junta and to other repressive regimes in Latin America.

The charge that chemical weapons are used by the Soviet Union has been leveled at a time when the United States is stepping up production of these weapons and refusing to hold talks on banning them. The United States is known to have made extensive use of chemical weapons in Vietnam. The Government of Cuba recently accused Washington of waging bacteriological war against the republic.

The Reagan administration uses political fabrications to try to justify the tremendous buildup of U.S. military strength. Without constant intimidation of the population and without references to the "Soviet threat" it would be difficult to increase the military budget to such astronomic proportions. It would be hard to justify the program for the production of the giant MX missiles, new missile-carrying submarines and supersonic B-1 bombers. It would be impossible to demand that West Europe agree to deploy on its territory American missiles targeted on the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Constant references to an "external threat" are an old, classic means of intimidating the population, to which bourgeois government frequently resort. It is used particularly frequently at times of economic difficulties to divert the population's attention from high inflation, mass unemployment and falling living standards -- speculation on the "threat" has to justify considerable cuts in appropriations for social needs.

It makes it possible to maintain chauvinist sentiments, to keep "subversive elements" in check and to pursue an aggressive foreign policy. The "Soviet threat" has become a constant and important element in American life, which the ruling elite manipulates with the help of the mass media. Corporations engaged in producing arms also use the "Soviet threat" for their own mercenary purposes. For them this "threat" is a real gold mine enabling them to make colossal profits from military orders.

A year ago, to help the Republicans, the corporations were regularly publishing an advertisement in newspapers and magazines which maintained that military spending must be increased urgently. Such announcements have now vanished -- there is no need for them. The administration has already announced its intention to spend $1.5 trillion on arms.

The policy based on the conviction that Soviet and American interests are incompatible and that relations between the two states can only be hostile can in no way be called new. It was pursued during the cold war years and demonstrated its hopelessness. This policy is particularly hopeless now that approximate nuclear parity exists between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Many years ago G. Washington said: "A country which feels daily hatred for another becomes a slave of its own hostility." In the nuclear age such hostility is a real threat to peace.

TASS CRITICIZES BEIJING POLICY TOWARD MINORITIES

LD100258 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1905 GMT 9 Dec 81

["Rights: Along Former Course" -- TASS headline; by TASS political observer Mikhail Yakovlev]

[Text] National minorities in China are experiencing political, economic and national oppression. The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO has been obliged to admit that the central Chinese authorities over a long period have been conducting a policy in national regions which is alien to the interests and customs of the indigenous population. This policy has caused the indigenous population "enormous deprivation and hardship".

The pivot of Beijing's nationalities policy is a course aimed at accelerated "Sinofication" of national regions and the assimilation of the local population. Under the guise of demagogic slogans on "eliminating the backwardness of national minorities," the Beijing leadership is populating national regions with people of Chinese nationality. At the same time, the forced resettlement of national minorities is taking place. The national minorities are moved from their ancient lands to regions of neighboring provinces which are populated primarily by Chinese.

As a result of these actions, the indigenous population of the Autonomous Region of Inner Mongolia has been reduced by almost 1 million people. At the moment, according to official data, 18 million people live in the autonomous region, of which the Mongolian population comprises 2 million people. Inner Mongolia has in actual fact turned into a new Chinese province. Since 1949, 5 million Han Chinese have been resettled from eastern China into the Xinjiang-Uighru Autonomous region in order to force the assimilation of Uighur, Kazhakhs and other national minorities.

Poverty still reigns in the national regions and this is recognized by the Chinese press. The antipeople nationalities policy of Beijing has undermined the economy of the national regions, and in particular the traditional branches of the economy. In the years that Tibet has existed as an autonomous region, for instance, its population has become much poorer than in the past.

The disastrous situation in the national regions has forced high-ranking Beijing leaders to go to the localities for "inspection" purposes and to take "emergency measures." The nature of these measures has disclosed the sorry picture of the poverty and dissatisfaction of the local population, which is in sharp contrast with Beijing propaganda assertions concerning alleged successes achieved in the national regions. "Emergency measures" and some of the reforms which are being carried out by the Chinese authorities only touch upon the privileges in the sphere of taxation, privileges for craftsmen and an increase in household plots. No substantial changes in the nationalities policy itself are taking place.

As a result, dissatisfaction among the population of the national regions is growing. In the summer and autumn of this year disturbances occurred in Huhehot, Lhasa, Urumchi and other towns. The national minorities are protesting against the Great Han chauvinism and are in favor of their being granted real rights and freedoms.

All of this confirms that the nationalities policy of Beijing today, as in the lifetime of Mao Zedong, is of a Great Han chauvinistic nature.

CHINESE GYMNAST COMMENTS ON VISIT TO MOSCOW

OW091445 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] We have already reported that the Chinese gymnastics team is continuing its tour of the Soviet Union. The men and women gymnasts from China have participated in the 21st world gymnastics championships in Moscow. The Soviet and foreign experts have highly praised the skills of the Chinese gymnasts. During the championships, the Chinese gymnasts won two gold, four silver and two bronze medals. After the world gymnastics championships ended, the Chinese gymnasts toured various localities in Moscow and joined the Soviet gymnasts in practice sessions several times. They also visited Leningrad.

Our station reporter's interview with Wei Jitong, head of the Chinese gymnastics delegation, follows:

[Question] What is your impression of Moscow? Do all members of your delegation have a good impression? What do you think about our capital?

[Answer] Moscow is a beautiful city. We are happy to have the opportunity to come to Moscow. However, the sky in Moscow has remained cloudy ever since our arrival. Very seldom have we seen any sunshine. We are not used to this kind of weather because when we were in China, every day was fine. When we arrived here we saw little sunshine, and almost every day since then has been cloudy. Therefore, at times we did not feel comfortable. But we felt fine physically.

After our arrival we were busy participating in various championships and had little chance to see other places in Moscow. We visited Red Square and the Kremlin yesterday. Red Square is quite familiar to the Chinese people. Lenin, in particular, was a great leader of the proletariat. We visited his mausoleum yesterday and it left a profound impression on us. You also have an excellent circus. The performances there were superb and we liked them very much.

[Question] What is your impression of the sports facilities in Moscow?

[Answer] In general they are very good. However, we did not have the opportunity to see many of them. We saw the site for the Olympic Games and some other places.

[Question] After your arrival in the Soviet Union, the members of the delegation called on the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society. What is your impression of the meeting with the members of this friendship society?

[Answer] We wish to thank the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society for inviting us to meet with its members. During the meeting, we met some old friends as well as some new ones. We are particularly happy to have met the model workers, veteran gymnasts and so on. We had a cordial conversation with them and took group photos. This meeting left a tremendous impression on us. After the championships ended, the friends of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society came to the lounge in the stadium to congratulate us, and in return we also expressed our sincere appreciation.

USSR CAR EXPORTS TO PRC INCREASE IN LAST DECADE

OW061455 [Editorial Report] Moscow in Mandarin to China at 1230 GMT on 6 December broadcasts a 5.5-minute interview by station reporter (Guschin) with Dmitriyev, general manager of the Soviet motor vehicle export corporation, who says: "The Soviet Union has supplied China with motor vehicles and parts for several decades. In the past 10 years, the number of heavy-duty automobiles supplied by the Soviet Union to China increased from 423 in 1971 to 2,590 in 1980. China has been interested in buying Volga sedans produced by the Gorkiy mortor vehicle plant." "Our trade policy with China has not changed, and we have all along striven for cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit."

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION CONTINUES DELHI VISIT

Kuznetsov Meets With Gandhi

LD091744 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] New Delhi, 9 Dec, TASS -- For the Indian people protection of peace is not just an abstract ideal but the main condition for the development of the country. That is why we followed with live interest and close attention the recent visit by Leonid Brezhnev to the FRG. This was said by the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi who received a Soviet parliamentary delegation today.

The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by the alternate member of the Political Bureau, First Deputy President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov, is staying here on an offical visit at the invitation of the Indian Parliament.

Indira Gandhi said she personally was greatly impressed by the mission of good will of the Soviet leader and by the new peace initiatives he had put forward during the visit. Indira Gandhi said she hoped that the Soviet proposals would get the support of the other side.

The head of the Government of India expressed profound satisfaction over the status of the all-round friendly relations between the two countries. She said India attached great importance to the India-Soviet friendship and held it in high esteem. The Soviet Union, the prime minister said, has always supported India in difficult times and provided big assistance to it in its struggle for national independence and economic self-reliance. So the friendship rested on a principled and strong foundation.

Indira Gandhi recalled that in these days it was the first anniversary of the official friendly visit to India by Leonid Brehnev in December 1980. She said that she had the best recollections of these meetings and conversations. The summit meeting in Delhi marked a big contribution to the cause of further strengthening the relations of close friendship between India and the Soviet Union and helped consolidate universal peace.

In connection with the remarkable date that is drawing nearer, namely, the birthday of Leonid Brezhev, an outstanding political leader of our time, I ask the Soviet guests to convey to him my best wishes of health and fresh success in the great and noble work he is doing in the interests of the Soviet people and the peoples of other countries, Indira Gandhi said.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov thanked Indira Gandhi for her heartfelt words and wishes to the Soviet people and their leader.

Speaking about Soviet foreign policy, Vasiliy Kuznetsov stressed the firm resolve of the Soviet Union and its government and people to consistently follow the path of further promoting multifaceted friendship and cooperation with India that was mapped out by the 26th CPSU Congress.

We note with satisfaction, he said, the growing cooperation of the two countries on the international scene. The positions of the Soviet Union and India coincide or are close on major international problems. This by itself is a stabilising factor of the international situation. The leader of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet stressed that India's international prestige was constantly growing. The peoples of all countries are listening increasingly attentively to India's voice. This is explained to a large extent by the fact that the government of this major world power is led by such a weathered politician of world caliber as Indira Gandhi, who is befittingly carrying out the cause of her father, Jawaharlal Nehru, an outstanding champion of his country's independence and of friendship with the Soviet Union and other nations.

External Affairs Minister

LD091440 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] New Delhi, 9 Dec, TASS -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, the first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today continued familiarising themselves with the life of the Indian capital.

The Soviet parliamentarians were received by P.V. Narasimha Rao, Indian minister for external affairs. During the conversation the sides discussed a wide range of international matters of mutual interest. Vasiliy Kuznetsov acquainted P.V. Narasimha Rao in detail with the new peace initiatives, which Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, put forward during the summit meeting in the FRG, and told him about the activities of the top legislative body of the land of the soviets aimed at strengthening peace throughout the world.

P.V. Narasimha Rao gave a high appraisal of the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy and expressed the determination of the Government of India together with the Soviet Government to continue to make every effort in the interests of strengthening peace, preserving detente and achieving general and complete disarmament.

AFGHAN GUESTS CONCLUDE TOUR OF TURKMENISTAN

PM090917 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 27 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] TURKMENINFORM -- Guests from the DRA who are in the republic are continuing to familiarize themselves with the work of the party and soviet organs and labor collectives.

In Maryyskaya and Chardzhouskaya Oblasts they familiarized themselves with the work experience of the oblast party organizations, the Bayram-Ali Gorkom, the Chardzhouskiy Party Raykom and the Mary and Chardzhou Gorispolkoms.

The guests visited the Mary imeni 50-Letiya SSSR Gres, the administration of the Central Asian Steamship Company, the Chardzhou silk combine and woolen spinning and weaving factory, the Baryam-Ali sanatorium, the "Ashkhabad" kolkhoz in Maryyskiy Rayon, the "Karakumkanal" sovkhoz in Karakumskiy Rayon, and the imeni XX Syezda KPSS kolkhoz in Chardzhouskiy Rayon, and saw the local sights.

In Ashkhabad the guests from the DRA were received at the Turkmen Trade Union Council and the Turkmen Komsomol Central Committee. O.I. Ishankuliyeva, candidate member of the Turkmen CP Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Turkmen Trade Union Council, described the work of the republic's trade union organizations in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 22d Turkmen CP Congress. The Afghan guests visited the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences, the A.M. Gorkiy Turkmen State University, and the main enterprise of the "Turkmenkover" association.

The Afghan guests left Turkmenistan on 26 November.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH INDIA -- Delhi, 8 Dec (TASS) -- The fourth plenary session of the joint Soviet-Indian commission in the field of social sciences has ended here. During the session, a broad circle of problems connected with the implementation of the program for scientific cooperation was discussed, and a new plan for the next 5-years was drafted which foresees an expansion of contacts between scientists of the two countries. "The Soviet Union is consistently progressing on the path of socioeconomic transformations. Its experience is of great importance for India's scientists", G. Parthasarathi, chairman of the Indian Council for Social Sciences Research, told a TASS correspondent. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0027 GMT 8 Dec 81 LD]

HIGH-RANKING KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW

BK091303 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 9 Dec 81

["Flash"]

[Text] According to a special SPK correspondent, the high-ranking party and government delegation led by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK], arrived in Ulaanbaatar, capital of the Mongolian People's Republic, on 8 December for an official friendship visit to the MPR at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], the Presidium of the People's Great Hural and the MPR Council of Ministers. Greeting the delegation at the airport were Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural; Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; and several other Mongolian leaders.

Before arriving in Ulaanbaatar, the PRK's high-ranking party and government delegation stopped over in Moscow on 6 and 7 December. Greeting and seeing off the Kampuchean party and government delegation upon its arrival and on its departure from Moscow airport were Comrade Babken Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other Soviet dignitaries. Comrade Mass Samnang, PRK ambassador to Moscow, also greeted the Kampuchean delegation at the airport.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES KAMPUCHEAN PARTY LEADER

LD091248 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 9 Dec, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has sent a message to General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, Heng Samrin, cordially congratulating him on his election to the post. Leonid Brezhnev wished Heng Samrin, the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, all the Kampuchean people "further successes in defending the revolutionary gains, building the foundations of a socialist society, and consolidating the international positions of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Leonid Brezhnev expressed firm confidence that the relations between the CPSU and the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea would develop and gain in strength on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

SOVIET ENVOY GREETS KAMPUCHEAN FRONT CHAIRMAN

BK081120 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] On the occasion of the third anniversary of the founding of the Kampuchean Front for National Construction [KFNC], 2 December, Comrade Bostorin, USSR ambassador to the People's Republic of Kampuchea, sent a greetings message to Comrade Chea Sim, member of the Central Committee Political Bureau of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP], chairman of the National Assembly and of [redacted] KFNC. The message reads:

Under the leadership of the KPRP, the KFNC has brought important contributions to efforts to normalize the life of the people, who are firmly progressing on the path toward the reconstruction of the fatherland and the construction of socialism.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA SEES COUNTERREVOLUTION IN POLAND

PM091311 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Dec 81 p 3

[B. Rachkov article: "Under Cover of 'Solidarity'"]

[Text] Whatever demagogic clothing counterrevolution may don to disguise itself, sooner or later it reveals itself as the worst enemy of the people's masses. This historical fact is now vividly confirmed in Poland, where counterrevolution, under cover of the Solidarity trade union association, has for more than a year now been operating against the Polish people's true interests.

As is known, the leadership of this trade union association, currying favor with the masses, has put forward slogans full of promises and tough demands on the government. On the face of it these look like manifestations of concern for increasing the people's well-being: a sharp increase in wages, the shortening of the working week, the halving of the waiting time for new apartments, a substantial increase in supplies of high quality goods on the domestic market.... But in reality? Many Polish economists have from the first drawn attention to the fact that such demands cannot be implemented without thorough organizational preparation and a number of years of staunch work by the entire nation.

At first the Solidarity leadership tried to neutralize such arguments with lavish promises to help improve the organization of production and increase labor productivity. But in practice it did not tackle these vital economic issues. Under the influence of extremeist forces which entrenched themselves in the trade union association, its leaders concentrated entirely on questions of the political struggle for power. They chose to provoke strikes as the main means of bringing pressure to bear on the legitimate organs of power.

Now, more than a year later, thousands of facts indicate that the main promise made to the Polish people of a "heavenly life" attained through strikes was a carefully planned deception which antipopular forces used to wage brazen attacks against socialism. They do not hesitate to sacrifice the socialist gains of the Polish working people to their counterrevolutionary goals.

The strikes which swept through the country, the decline in labor discipline and the disruption of economic ties between enterprises and sectors of the economy, and other factors of the same order were utilized by the Polish people's enemies and did them only harm. There was a sharp fall in the production of fuel, electricity, metal and raw materials, and the output and quality of machine building products and all consumer goods declined.

The Polish Main Statistical Office reports that in the first 10 months of this year the total output of industrial products in the country was 15 percent less than in the same period last year. On the basis of this indicator Poland has been thrown right back to approximately the level of 6 years ago. A number of sectors of the economy have fallen even further back: Coal extraction, for instance, fell by 81 million tons -- which means a fall to the 1974 level. The acute shortage of coal and electricity paralyzed key production sectors, including the production of construction materials: Only half the 23 cement plants are working, and then not at full strength. The cement shortage gave rise to the near halving of housing construction, which threatens to extend the waiting time for nearly 2 million people on the waiting list for apartments from 8 to 20 years. Representatives of the construction workers' sector trade union believe that if the present trend continues, by next year more than 475,000 of the 900,000 people employed in the sector will be out of work.

And what is the result, for millions of working people, of the increase in wages of more than 50 percent in the past year, under the conditions of falling production? The population finds itself with many tens of billions of extra zlotys which are not backed by supplies of goods.

The "superfluous money" is emptying the shelves of the stores and sending people into endless waiting lines where they become easy prey for the speculators and profiteers, leading to an upsurge in the black market and seriouslydisrupting the entire balance of trade in the country. And now, in order to reduce the gulf between the money supply and stocks of goods, it has become necessary to urgently increase retail prices for all goods.

Counterrevolution is also sacrificing the working people's food supplies to the political struggle for power. The kulak section of the Polish peasantry regarded the creation of Rural Solidarity as one of the most important stages in its path to power, which, after securing its recognition, also failed to make good its generous promises. "Register Rural Solidarity and you will eat ham and butter." The pamphlets and posters of the rural rich proclaimed. The authorities conceded: Registration took place. And then? Despite the good harvest of agricultural crops in Poland, there is an acute shortage of grain products, vegetables and also meat and other products in the state and cooperative network. The coupons introduced earlier for meat, butter and other food products in order to regulate supplies to the population cannot be exchanged. What is the problem?

Antipopular forces in Poland have set themselves the goal of undermining the mechanism created by the socialist state for procurements and distribution of agricultural goods. Using Rural Solidarity the kulaks organized a boycott of state purchases. As a result 40 percent less agricultural produce and 50 percent less meat than last year reached the procurement centers this year. The big individual peasants are sending more and more goods onto the black market, where prices are many times higher than prices in state stores. Any many peasants are refusing to sell their produce to the state because the money is being devalued and the machines, spare parts, fuel, fertilizers and mixed feed which are extremely necessary in the countryside are in particularly short supply: According to Polish experts' estimates, because of the decline in industrial production in Poland rural orders for machinery and spare parts will be no more than 60 percent fulfilled this year.

The ill-intentioned actions of extremists in the cities and the countryside have led to the emergence of a kind of "vicious circle:" In the cities the workers are increasingly dissatisfied with the poor food supply, while in the countryside more and more people are dissatisfied with the fact that they cannot buy agricultural machinery and other industrial products. This situation is fully in accordance with the dark designs of the antisocialist forces, which are trying in every way to undermine the working class' alliance with the toiling peasantry and thereby loosen one of the cornerstones in the foundations of the people's power.

Moreover, kulak elements have attacked the socialist sector in the countryside and have begun to incite the forcible seizure of land cultivated by state farms and cooperatives. Meanwhile, as Polish Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry figures show, in recent months the Polish countryside's socialist sector, although possessing only one-fourth of the agricultural land in Poland, has been providing nearly one-half of state procurements of meat and other agricultural products, thus significantly weakening the counterrevolution's blows against food supplies to the population.

In disrupting the national economy and creating a deepening more and more contradictions in it, antipopular elements in Poland are obviously utilizing the "experience" of Chilean counterrevolution which, as is known, reckoned that, the greater the discontent among the population, the easier it would be to use it to combat the people's power; the greater the confusion, the easier it would be to seize power.

While the working people's situation sharply deteriorates, counterrevolution is trying to court and cajole numerous Solidarity functionaries. According to Polish Ministry of Health and Social Welfare figures, currently half a million Poles receive scarely more than the minimum living wage, while Solidarity functionaries receive 8-10 times that amount. In particular, regional branch leaders get Z12,000-15,000 per month plus various bonuses, adding up to a considerable sum.

Many of the Solidarity bosses have acquired luxury apartments, cars and even personal bodyguards at the trade union association's expense. Moreover, it all comes out of enterprise and institution wage funds, since there are neither trade union cards nor trade union dues in the trade union association. Nor are there regular trade union meetings, which means that there is no control at all over Solidarity leading organs. One has to agree with the Polish weekly RZECZYWISTOSC when, exposing the bellicose adventurism of the trade union parasites, it concludes that they "have one aim -- to seize power at any price, even by subjecting millions of Poles to hunger and privation."

Reports are arriving from Poland to the effect that more and more people are beginning to comprehend the depth of the abyss to whose edge the counterrevolutionaries, in the guise of Solidarity, have led the country. Obviously fearful of losing the confidence which it still has among the people's masses, the Solidarity leadership has begun to actively maneuver, allegedly in the interests of normalizing economic life in the country. At the beginning of November it appealed for an end to strikes, moderated its provocations against people who want to work on Saturdays and agreed that it was necessary to regulate the domestic market somewhat by raising retail prices.

But they were only maneuvers. Having gained a foothold in Solidarity, counterrevolution is becoming brazen. This is indicated by the new strikes and the continuing growth of national economic disruption, for which Solidarity functionaries are responsible. Anti-socialist forces are waging an offensive against the mass news media in an attempt to gain control of them, and carrying out subversive work in state organs such as the Ministry of Internal Affairs, as shown by events at a Ministry of Internal Affairs school where Solidarity urged students to resist the authorities. Using Solidarity as a cover, counter-revolution is continuing its actions directed specifically against the socialist system in Poland and the vital interests of millions of working people.

APN COMMENTARY ON CURRENT POLISH SITUATION CITED

LD091646 Hamburg DPA in German 1616 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 9 Dec (DPA) -- In its latest commentary on the Polish situation, the semi-official APN Soviet press agency adopts a more differentiated attitude toward the independent Solidarity trade union. The commentary, published today, says that it is not correct to see in every Solidarity member a conscious opponent of socialism. The Polish Government and the Polish United Workers' Party were right to consistently and tenaciously propose cooperation and not confrontation with all who cherish the cause of the Polish state and national independence.

The Soviet agency expresses the hope that people in Poland will sooner or later overcome the "strike madness" and perceive the direct connection between factory furnaces which have been extinguished and the lines forming outside stores. Then the strike weapon handled by Solidarity extremists will backfire.

TASS CITES CSSR RUDE PRAVO ON SOLIDARITY THREAT

LD091640 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Dec, TASS -- Members of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party have met with first secretaries of the party voivodship committees and heads of PUWP CC departments at the PUWP Central Committee. They discussed the aggravating social and political situation in the country and related tasks of local party organisations and bodies.

Prague, 9 Dec, TASS -- The newspaper RUDE PRAVO today published a commentary under the headline "Programme of Counterrevolution" which says, in part: The session of the "Solidarity" leadership in Radom should not be regarded as merely a collection of anti-socialist and anti-communist pronouncements, as manifestation of hostile hysterics.

The meaning of the Radom session of "Solidarity" is much more serious and harbours a grave threat. Its leaders announced the beginning of preparations for a final phase in the attack on the positions of people's power. Their speeches at the session set out a programme of counterrevolution.

The Radom meeting set out a goal -- to seize power in Poland and topple the people's government -- and also means to attain the goal -- confrontation with the socialist system in the country, that is, struggle, and use of violence. The speech by "Solidarity" leader Walesa was particularly significant. He discarded his mask and openly proclaimed what "Solidarity" was interested in from the very beginning, why it emerged, and what its principal goal is.

Some speakers at Radom set forth concrete methods of counterrevolutionary onslaught: to deliver blows at voivodship state bodies. It was determined that "Solidarity" will rapidly set up its own "strike units", armed as they put it, with "sticks", already existing at local branches of "Solidarity" in some Polish regions.

"Solidarity" will try to take into its hands the major mass media bodies. This task was assumed by the leader of Warsaw "Solidarity" Bujak who declared that he will use strike units to seize the radio and television committee.

One cannot fail to see that reactionary anti-socialist forces take advantage of the situation and are seeking to unite into a single current and direct its movement. The meeting in Radom was not fortuitous, the action had been carefully planned. The "Solidarity" leadership openly proclaims that time has come for a showdown, RUDE PRAVO writes.

POLISH STUDENT UNREST, ACTIVITIES OF NZS VIEWED

LD092130 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Independent Students Association [NZS] occupies a particular place in the Polish youth movement. The antisocialist forces active in the country are placing their bets on this group, striving to wrench the youth from the party, sow distrust in the value of socialism and push it onto the road of political provocations.

The first congress of the "independents" publicly stated that the movement was born in 1977 and has been developing in parallel with KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee]. Later, the Solidarity leadership also took it under its wing. It is worth stressing that the role undertaken by the extremist leaders from NZS is not by chance described in Poland as the most aggressive. Since the first days of its existence, the union has been undertaking various protest actions, strikes, and street demonstrations under brazen and malicious antiparty and antigovernment slogans. The NZS officials organize illegal meetings during which Poland's history is revised, socialism and people's power slandered and the sense of Poland's international alliances put in doubt. The "independents" publish and distribute various lampoons of an antisocialist and anti-Soviet character. They attack the Socialist Union of Polish Students [SZSP] and strive in every way to undermine its prestige among the academic youth.

In one of its first political declarations the NZS publicly renounced any cooperation with the SZSP, to which, as is known, a majority of student youth belongs. The bosses of the "independents" accuse the SZSP above all of the fact that it recognizes the PZPR as the leading political force in Poland and declares its active participation in the construction of socialism.

Here are some of the latest machinations by NZS: Paying attention to the fact that the community has become utterly bored with unending strikes in industrial enterprises, which at the last count harm the vital interests of the strikers themselves, the "independents" have activated their provocative activities in the nonproductive sphere among the student youth. This has happened, of course, at the instigation of the "hawks" in Solidarity, and above all by Kuron's supporters. As a pretext for actions against the authorities, the so-called political strikes at higher schools were initiated at the Radom Higher Engineering School. This has been followed by a strike at the Gdansk Higher Maritime School, at the Warsaw Technical University, and so on. Students of many higher schools in the country submitted to the provocations from the NZS bosses. Goaded by the Solidarity extremists, the "independents" in their antigovernment excitement have even drawn school pupils into anti-state actions. This is typified by recent events in Lublin, Swidnik and Krasnik.

Along with trade union extremists and Moczulski's confederates, the "independents" took an active part in the disturbances organized by a group of students at the Warsaw Higher Officers' Firefighting School. Among the five points of the strikers' declaration, not by accident there was a point about Solidarity with the demands of the Radom students. It was also not an accident that a group of students from that school took part in the strike at the Warsaw Technical University. All this is the work of NZS functionaries who participated in many provocations, masquerading as students at the firefighting school.

KSS-KOR politicos such as Kuron, Michnik and Modzelewski for a long time now have been active on the youth front. They and other Solidarity extremists have created a sort of umbrella for active extremists from NZS. There is nothing strange about it: They have common aims -- the destruction of socialism in Poland -- and the same methods: provocations, demagogy and blackmail. That is why Polish students and all young people ever more frequently are raising their voices in protest against the goading by NZS bosses.

TIKHONOV MEETS WITH KADAR, LOSONCZI IN BUDAPEST

LD091526 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Budapest, 9 Dec, TASS -- A meeting was held here today between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov, now in Hungary on an official friendly visit, and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Janos Kadar. Nikolay Tikhonov conveyed to Janos Kadar and the fraternal Hungarian people the warmest greetings and sincere wishes of further success in socialist construction from the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

During a conversation held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on questions of the relations between the CPSU and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, between the Soviet Union and Hungary as well as on the topical problems of the present international situation. It was stressed that Leonid Brezhnev's recent visit to the FRG was an event of exceptional importance in the international life of recent time, a major contribution to the development of a constructive international dialogue, to the cause of peace and security of the peoples.

The conversation was attended by member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary Gyorgy Lazar, the Soviet Ambassador to Hungary Vladimir Pavlov and the Ambassador of Hungary to the USSR Matyas Szuros.

On the same day Nikolay Tikhonov visited member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic Pal Losonczi. A conversation was held in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

ROMANOV WELCOMES NEMETH DELEGATION IN LENINGRAD

PM091231 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVADA in Russian 26 Nov 81 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Visit by Hungarian Delegation]

[Text] An MSZMP delegation led by K. Nemeth, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, which is in our country at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, is familiarizing itself with the work experience of party organizations in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

The delegation is composed of G. Varga, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and first secretary of the Zala MSZMP regional committee; (I. Debrovski), member of the MSZMP Central Committee and general director of a silken and knitted goods factory; (I. Petrovszki), deputy chief of the MSZMP Central Committee Department of Party and Mass Organizations; I. Varga, deputy chief of the MSZMP Central Committee International Relations Department; and (D. Tyurmer), official of the Hungarian Embassy in the USSR. Yesterday the visitors arrived in Leningrad from Moscow.

The Hungarian friends were welcomed at Moskovskiy Station by G. V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiv Obkom; N. Ya. Subslov, secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom; Yu. F. Solovyev, first secretary of the Leningrad party Gorkom; and other officials. (M. Golub), Hungarian counsul general in Leningrad, was in the welcoming party.

A friendly talk was held in the Smolnyy with the members of the MSZMP delegation. G. V. Ramanov told the visitors of the main guidelines for the activity of the Leningrad party organization in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. During the talk great importance was stressed on the practical implementation of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and of the propositions and conclusions contained in the speech at the plenum by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Great attention was devoted to questions of ideological and party organization work.

K. Nemeth reported on how the republic's working people are implementing the decisons of the 12th MSZMP Congress.

During the talk the tremendous contribution that Comardes L. I. Brezhnev and J. Kadar are making to strengthening the fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Hungarian peoples was noted. Their regular meetings promote the development of cooperation in all spheres of the two countries' political, economic and cultural life.

It was stressed that Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG and the talks which have just ended are of great significance for strengtheing the detente process on the European Continent, and world peace and cooperation among the people of all countries.

Taking part in the talk were N. Ya. Suslov, secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom; Yu. F. Solovyev, first secretary of the Leningrad Gorkom; and G. A. Kiselev, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee sector, who are accompanying the Hungarian delegation on its trip.

The Hungarian comrades saw the V. I. Lenin Memorial Musuem in the Smolnyy.

At the Piskarevskoye memorial cemetery the fraternal country's emissaries honored the memory of the Leningraders and servicemen who fell during the Great Patriotic War, and laid a wreath at the monument to the motherland.

Beside the memorial 's eternal flame an honor guard of servicemen from the Leningrad garrison was drawn up.

The delegation members visited the cruiser Avrora and looked round the art collections at the Hermitage. In the evening they familiarized themselves with Leningraders' cultural life.

USSR-ROMANIAN COOPERATION BODY MEETS IN MOSCOW

PM091631 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Expanding Cooperation"]

[Text] The 13th session of the Soviet-Romanian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation took place in Moscow 14 December. It examined questions of further expanding Soviet-Romanian economic ties arising from the agreements reached between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania, in the Crimea last July.

The commission noted the importance of the Soviet-Romanian economic agreements signed on the results of the coordination of state plans and on trade turnover for 1981-1985, and also on the basic guidelines for the development of specialization and production sharing in individual sectors of the two countries' industry in the period through 1990.

The decisions and recommendations adopted at the session form a basis for the further development of Soviet-Romanian economic cooperation and for a significant expansion in trade turnover between the USSR and Romania both in the current 5-year period and in the longer term.

With a view to further extending specialization and production sharing, the commission adopted a decision on studying questions of the joint manufacture of individual types of machines and equipment of interest to both countries. The course of fulfillment of mutual commitments under existing bilateral agreements on economic cooperation between the USSR and Romania was also examined. By a decision of the commission, new Soviet-Romanian working parties on economic, scientific and technical cooperation in individual sectors of industry were set up.

The Soviet delegation was headed by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Romanian delegation by C. Burtica, deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON ROMANIAN-SOVIET CULTURAL TALKS

PM081231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Session Finishes Work"]

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Dec -- The second session of the joint Soviet-Romanian Governmental Commission on Cultural Cooperation has finished work here. The session participants discussed questions of Soviet-Romanian cooperation in the sphere of cinematography and the forms and methods of increasing the effectiveness of Soviet-Romanian cooperation between higher educational establishments and exchanged experience of work by Soviet and Romanian cultural institutions in involving the broad masses in the creation of cultural and spiritual assets. The sides signed a protocol on the further development of cultural cooperation between the two countries.

The Soviet delegation at the session was headed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture. The delegation returned to Moscow on 1 December.

NATO TO USE SITE ON CRETE FOR MISSILE TRAINING

LD100006 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Boris Kipovy commentary]

[Text] Recently a group of NATO officers arrived in Greece for training at a NATO testing ground sited on the picturesque island of Crete. Although the training program is kept secret, according to some reports that have appeared in the local press, the NATO officers will be instructed in firing missiles which, as experience shows, means that all fishing boats and other vessels will shortly be ordered to leave certain areas of the Mediterranean.

The Greek democratic public has learned about the arrival of another group of NATO officers with a feeling of alarm, regarding it as a concrete case of the use of Greek territory for preparations for war. It is an open secret to most of the Greeks that the NATO launching units now in Crete can at any moment be used to fire service missiles, including new missiles with nuclear warheads. The Western press reports that the Pentagon is already storing nuclear warheads in Crete. Besides, no one can guarantee that launching units for Pershing and cruise missiles will not soon appear on the island. NATO headquarters have already discussed such plans following the refusal by some countries of northern Europe to accept new American missiles.

The democratic public of Greece demands that the foreign military presence in the country be stopped and that measures be taken to convery the Mediterranean into a zone free of nuclear and other mass annihiliation weapons. The demands were reiterated by participants in last Sunday's mass manifestation in Athens. The marchers, more than 100,000 of them, vigorously protested against the militaristic preparations of the United States and NATO, against their attempts to plunge the world into nuclear holocaust.

EXTENSION OF U.S. USE OF AZORES BASE SCORED

LD100048 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1930 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Observer Valeriy Ivanov commentary]

[Text] Speaking at the Social Democratic Party Congress, Portuguese Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao said that the United States might be granted new facilities to use the Lajes air base in the event of a deterioration in the situation in the Middle East. Here is a commentary by our observer Valeriy Ivanov:

As our listeners may have guessed, in this case it will be a question of granting Washington the option of using the Lajes base in the Azores for the transportation of soldiers and military equipment to the Middle East. The Pentagon has always attached great importance to this part of Portuguese territory as a convenient staging point. However, the treaty in force between the two countries provides for the use of the Lajes airbase only by U.S. aircraft in reconnaisance flights over the North Atlantic and rules out the possibility of the base being used for offensive operations and for transportation of troops without authorization by the Portuguese Government.

Now all the signs are that authorization for this will also be granted since the present Portuguese authorities promptly meet all demands made by the United States and the other NATO allies. Such demands take the form of an increase in U.S. military presence on Portuguese soil. It is thus perfectly natural that all wise Portuguese people should view this as a threat to their country's security, as this threat will considerably intensify in the event of an armed conflict.

SPANISH OFFICERS' LETTER SHOWS RIGHTWING ACTIVITY

LD019504 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2000 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] As you know, respected listeners, 100 Spanish officers and NCO's published a letter expressing solidarity with those who took part in the putsch of 23 February. Our observer Valeriy Ivanov has the following to say in this connection:

It is hardly necessary to guess what feelings were being expressed by the officers who signed the letter and who were behind them. Among those who put their signatures to it were the son of an officer who took part in the attempted coup d'etat and also the son of Blas Pinar, chief of the new force. The very spirit of the document, with its attacks on the authorities and the political parties, speaks for itself. The rightwing elements in the Spanish Armed Forces are once again raising their heads. The letter of the 100 shows that a very active though minority part of the armed forces is even now always disposed to act against the democratic regime. In the view of a French television political observer, the letter reflects the feelings of those officers who have lost a large part of the privileges they enjoyed under Franco. The same journalist stresses that the appearance of this document has provoked special concern at a time when differences within the government party are becoming more acute and when hundreds of thousands of Francoists have recently taken to the streets of Madrid on the anniversary of the Caudillo's death.

Many Spanish political leaders have been worried by the publication of the letter, which was clearly timed to coincide with the anniversary of the promulgation of the democratic constitution. Among them is PSOE [Spanish Socialist Workers' Party] Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez, who described the document as provocative and as a statement with ulterior motives, for there are elements in Spain which have been trying to play down the danger in this latest action by the military. Naturally, one should not overstate fears or draw premature conclusions. The democratic forces in Spain are strong enough to stand up to attempts to undermine the democratic regime. But facts are facts. Forces nostalgic for the past continue to exert influence in the armed forces. Such forces have coreligionists in some political parties. All of this highlights the need to remain vigilant and ready to defend democracy.

BREZHNEV THANKS FRG CITIZENS FOR GOOD WISHES

PM091515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1600 GMT 5 Dec 81 p 1

[Message from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to FRG citizens, headlined: "Cordial Gratitude"]

[Text] Moscow -- During my visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, many letters and telegrams came to my address from FRG citizens containing hopes for success for our talks with the FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, advocating a further development of relations between the USSR and the FRG and supporting the initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at removing the threat of a nuclear war, at disarmament and detente.

As answering each letter personally was impossible, I would like to express my cordial gratitude for these good wishes and assure all of you that the Soviet Union will continue to do everything in its power to resolve the most important problem -- that of assuring a lasting peace in the world

L. Brezhnev

U.S., ISRAEL HAVE SECRET MISSILE AGREEMENT

LD091846 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 9 Dec 81

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] The Saudi newspaper AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT reported that one of the secret points in the U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation agreement provides for U.S. assistance to Israel in the production of missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads. The paper, citing information sources, says that Israel has 12 to 15 nuclear charges to attach to the missiles. The weekly Paris mazagine LE POINT, citing American intelligence, says that Israel will shortly have 40 missiles with nuclear warheads. The magazine added that experts from racist South Africa and Taiwan have been helping with the production of the Israeli nuclear missiles.

Thus, Israel is producing a nuclear capability which will serve the policy of the aggressors, who have been formulating plans to extend the Zionist state from the Nile to the Euphrates. At the same time, this nuclear capability can be used by the American military clique, which is preparing for offensive operations in the Gulf area and other parts of the Middle East.

Washington has issued a directive permitting undertaking future military operations in the Middle East.

The creation of a nuclear capability in Israel with the help of the United States and the racist Republic of South Africa will enhance the threat to the security of the Arab and independent African countries.

EXPERT DISCUSSES SUMMIT FAILURE, FAHD PLAN

PM091425 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 6-12 Dec 81 pp 25, 26

['Abd al-Hadi Mahfuz report: "The Soviet Union: Riyadh Does Not Have to Modify the Plan Itself, Just the Way It Is Presented"]

[Excerpts] "The Arabs do not have a unified position, and the lack of such unity harms their international standing." With these words the Soviet expert on Middle East and African affairs began his statement to AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI on the results of the Fes conference.

The Soviet expert, Aleksandr Valerianovich (Graznov), does not believe that any one Arab side is solely responsible for the failure of the Fes summit conference. In his opinion there were many reasons, and several states had the common aim of aborting the Saudi plan. Each state had its own justifications, including the "Steadfastness and Confrontation" states, Iraq and certain PLO factions.

When you ask a Soviet official about the Soviet attitude to Prince Fahd's plan, you get an answer carrying more than one meaning: "We are with the Soviet peace plan first. After that we look at other plans." When you say that there is not much difference between the Saudi plan and the U.S.-Soviet declaration, they answer that the United States has backed out of the 1977 declaration and that the declaration at any rate contained an international commitment dictated by two superpowers -- something lacking in the Saudi plan, which is not supported by the United States.

Has the Saudi plan been dropped from Soviet calculations? The Soviet expert's answer to this question is: "The Saudi plan needs modification, not necessarily in its clauses but in the way it is presented. The practical solution is that the Arabs should consider all available plans and then come out with a unified position."

The truth is that the Saudi plan has clearly shown that international polarization is now a tangible reality in the Arab arena, with the United States on one side and the Soviet Union on the other.

How does this polarization affect Lebanon? Soviet expert (Graznov) does not rule out the possibility that Lebanon will pay the price in the coming phase through an Israeli aggression that will benefit from the Arab fragmentation. He believes that the Lebanese crisis is marginal to the Middle East crisis and that the various peace plans offered tend to seek to create a new reality which is not in harmony with Israeli interests because Israel wants to perpetuate the state of tension and to maintain its superiority and keep the territory.

The main question remains: is there a way out of this crisis of Arab disunity? Pessimism is the likely answer, and disputes the most likely possibility.

CAPITALIST MARKET MAJOR PROBLEM FOR OPEC MEETING

LD092124 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Andrey Korneyev commentary]

[Text] The latest meeting of the OPEC ministers began in Abu Dhabi today. Thirteen members of this organization will discuss for the first time the results of the resolutions adopted at the extraordinary OPEC session of 29 October in Geneva which put an end to the confusion in oil prices. A unified price of $34 per barrel was fixed. Saudi light oil was taken into consideration when the price was fixed. The scale of the price increase was determined by the quality of the oil and the distance between the oil sources and the consumers. Saudi Arabia, whose share of OPEC's total oil output amounts to 40 percent, undertook at Geneva to reduce the level of its oil production to 1 million barrels per day. Agreement was also reached to maintain the unified level of prices until the end of 1982.

Reports from the capital of the United Arab Emirates say that the participants in the Abu Dhabi meeting also intend to discuss the long-term policy of OPEC prices. It appears that there are serious problems facing the new OPEC session. The reason for this is the fact that the situation in the oil market is still unsuitable as far as the producing countries are concerned, as the stockpiling of strategic reserves by the oil monopolies allows the creation of a situation in the market that suits those monopolies. As a result of joint efforts regarding work and the strict economization of fuel, oil consumption in the first half of 1981 in the European capitalist countries was reduced by approximately 10 percent and in Japan it was reduced by 11 percent. Supply in the international oil market is still greater than demand.

There is another problem, whose solution will ensure guaranteed revenues for the OPEC countries and the stability of the petrodollars which are deposited by those countries in foreign banks. The problem is inflation in the capitalist world. This inflation is causing a continuous increase in the prices of goods which the oil producing countries are compelled to import from the developed capitalist states. This leads to a steady reduction in the actual value of the revenues of the oil-producing countries.

How should these complicated problems be solved and how can the interests of the oil-producing countries -- the OPEC countries -- be protected from the symptoms of the capitalist oil market? How can effective measures be taken to protext the oil-producing countries against the intrigues of the international oil monopolies?

It appears from the many reports received that these are the major issues of concern to OPEC. Naturally it is not easy to find an answer to these problems.

But no matter what resolutions OPEC adopts, these can only be effective if they accord with the interests of each OPEC country -- that is to say if they are unanimously adopted. The extraordinary OPEC session at Geneva which laid down a unified prices policy for all the oil-producing countries showed brilliantly that the OPEC countries can adopt such resolutions, despite the damaging Western forecasts.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN IRAQ

Arrival Report

PM090921 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] Baghdad (TASS) -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has arrived here on an official visit at the invitation of the Iraqi parliament. The delegation was met at the airport by Baha' ad-Din Ahmad, deputy chairman of the National Council (parliament) of Iraq; 'Abd al-Qadir al-Janabi, secretary of the National Council; and other officials.

Activities, Discussion

LD091820 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 9 Dec, TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Pavel Gilashvili, vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Georgia, paid an official visit to Iraq on the invitation of the National Council of the Iraqi Republic from November 30 to December 5.

The delegation was received by Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister and member of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq. They also had meetings and discussions with a delegation of the National Council led by its chairman, Na'im Haddad.

The Soviet guests visited, in addition to Baghdad, a number of other regions of Iraq and were accorded a hearty welcome everywhere. In the course of their meetings and discussions the Soviet and Iraqi parliamentarians informed each other of the activities of the two countries' supreme bodies of government. They exchanged opinion on a broad range of issues of mutual interest. The sides expressed satisfaction with the existing contacts between the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the National Council of the Iraqi Republic. They confirmed their mutual desire to develop these contacts.

Having expressed serious concern over the escalation of tension in the Middle East, the Soviet and Iraqi parliamentarians pointed out that the reason for it was the stepped up aggressiveness of Israel, relying on the support of the U.S. imperialist forces.

The Soviet and Iraqi parliamentarians strongly denounced the capitulatory Camp David accords which contravene the fundamental interests of the Arab countries and peoples. They condemned strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel, the pirate attack of Israel on the peaceful nuclear research centre near Baghdad, and the continued Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance movement. In this context the sides confirmed the importance of strengthening the cohesion and unity of action of all the Arab countries and peoples on the general platform of struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and its henchmen, the policy of separate deals and the capitulatory course in Middle Eastern affairs.

The Soviet parliamentarians reiterated the Soviet Union's solidarity with the struggle of Iraq against the encroachments of Israel and imperialism on its sovereignty and independence.

The sides expressed their firm conviction that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can only be achieved on the condition of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories and the ensuring of the legitimate inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine. The Iraqi side spoke highly of the Soviet Union's efforts in rendering support to the just cause of the Arab peoples.

The Soviet and Iraqi parliamentarians strongly denounced the continued attempts of the imperialist forces to intervene in the internal affairs of the Persian Gulf countries and to threaten their security in every way. They voiced concern over the continued armed conflict between Iraq and Iran and urged the earliest settlement of this conflict by peaceful means, through negotiations.

The participants in the discussions pointed out the need to consistently step up the efforts of all the peace forces in order to preserve and extend the process of detente. The Soviet parliamentarians informed their counterparts of the activities of the USSR Supreme Soviet in this direction and of its appeal "to parliaments and peoples of the world." The Iraqi parliamentarians support this appeal.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the visitors conveyed to the National Council of the Iraqi Republic an invitation to send a delegation on an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The time of the visit will be agreed at a later date.

LEBANESE PRIME MINISTER ACCUSES ISRAEL, U.S.

LD092300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Our Beirut correspondent Vladimir Bilyakov asked Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan to discuss the situation in southern Lebanon.

[Begin Wazzan recording in Arabic fading into Russian translation] The Israeli leadership does not give up its hopes for creating a Zionist empire from the Nile to the Euphrates. According to the Zionists' schemes, the lands of southern Lebanon should also become part of that notorious empire. Israel is refusing to carry out UN Security Council Resolution No 425 which demands total withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese soil. To implement this resolution, the UN Interim Force was set up and stationed in southern Lebanon, but so far, it has been unable to carry out its task.

Such a situation could not have gone on for so long were it not for the U.S. support of Tel Aviv. After all, the United States supplies the Israeli Army with the most up-to-date weapons -- aircraft, missiles and tanks -- and moreover always in such a quantity as to ensure Israel's military superiority over the Arabs. The recent creation of the U.S.-Israeli military alliance shows once again that the United States is totally on Israel's side.

The new Soviet proposals on the Near East are intended to establish a just and lasting peace in the region. This is a peace the Lebanese people are striving for. For this purpose the Palestinians must receive an opportunity to return home and obtain their legitimate right to self-determination and to create an independent, national state on their own soil. [end recording]

TEXT OF BREZHNEV CONDOLENCES TO SYRIA'S AL-ASAD

PM091513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic: People in the Soviet Union were outraged by the report on the barbaric terrorist act in Damascus which resulted in fatalities. I express to you, Comrade President, my sincere sympathy, and profound condolences to the families of the dead.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

CHAD DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR GOODWILL VISIT

LD080342 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] A delegation led by the general secretary of the interim Government of National Unity of Chad, Mahamat Nour Adam Barka, has come to Moscow on a goodwill mission. Today the delegation visited the Soviet Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity.

Gromyko Receives Leader

LD081224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs, today received Mahamat Nour Adam Barka, general secretary of the Provisional Government of National Unity of the Republic of Chad, who is in Moscow at the head of a goodwill mission. An exchange of views on certain international problems took place, including the situation in central Africa and events surrounding Chad.

The general secretary underlined that as a result of the designs by imperialist circles and their allies in Africa and of a crude interference in the domestic affairs of the Republic of Chad, a tense situation has come about which threatens the unity and independence of the Chadian state.

On behalf of the Soviet leadership, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko came out in favor of a speedy settlement in Chad on the basis of respect for the legitimate rights of the people of Chad and its independence, and of the inadmissibility of external interference in its domestic affairs in accordance with strict observance of the decision of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations Charter. The Soviet Union is in favor of the peoples of Africa determining independently the paths of their development and believes that the freedom of their choice should be respected by all states.

Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko drew the Chadian representative's attention to the proposals advanced by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on turning Africa into a continent of peace that would be free of foreign military bases and nuclear weapons.

The general secretary highly evaluated the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union and its invariable support for the national liberation struggle of peoples for their freedom and independence.

The talk passed in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere.

Radio Commentary

LD092300 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Georgiy Tanov commentary]

[Text] The Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, has had a discussion here in Moscow with Mahamat Nour Adam Barka, the minister of state in the interim National Unity Government of Chad. The state minister was in the Soviet Union with a mission of goodwill.

The discussion focused on the situation in central Africa in general and on events in and around Chad in particular. That area has long been a dangerous seat of tension. The state minister spoke of a threat to his country's unity and independence, blaming it on crude interference by imperialist forces and their henchmen in Africa and Chad's internal affairs. The situation there has been noticeably strained since Libyan troops withdrew from the country where they had been at the invitation of the Chad Government. Another reason is the recent American war games in Egypt and Sudan close to the frontiers of Libya and Chad. Reports say the Sudanese border regions have become a springboard for Chad antigovernment rebels.

As for the Soviet Union, the foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, said, it stood for an early settlement in Chad. This should be done on the basis of respect for the legitimate rights of the Chad people to sovereignty and independence and in strict accordance with the principles and decisions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations. The Soviet Union is resolutely opposed to any outside interference in Chad's domestic affairs. This stand has won high approval in that country, as has the Soviet Union's general policy of supporting national liberation movements in Africa.

This country regards the Chad problem in conjunction with the situation prevailing on the continent as a whole. The Soviet foreign minister drew attention to such a major Soviet proposal as that for making Africa a continent of peace, free of foreign military bases and nuclear arms. This proposal has been many times renewed by President Brezhnev and is also written into the decisions of last spring's Communist Party congress. The proposal becomes increasingly more urgent as the regime in Pretoria steps up its acts of agression and resorts to nuclear blackmail, and as the United States is trying to establish a permanent military presence in Africa's north and east.

The Soviet position on Africa is clear-cut and unambiguous. As President Leonid Brezhnev said, the Soviet people want to see Africa such as Africans themselves want to see it: peaceful, independent and prosperous. We, he said, want the African nations to be able to choose the way of their development independently. For this reason, the Soviet Union is against any attempts by imperialist groups to make Africa a zone of military and political confrontation.

PONOMAREV HOLDS TALKS WITH GUINEA-BISSAU LEADER

PM091511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Talk at CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A talk took place on 3 December between B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's International Section; and J.B. Vieira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence in Guinea and Cape Verde [PAIGC] and president of the Council of the Revolution of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

During the talk, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on questions of mutual interest. J.B. Vieira described the activity of the party and Government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau directed toward implementing progressive socio-economic transformations in the interests of the working masses. He assessed highly the Soviet Union's consistent and peace-loving course toward the consolidation of international security, the halting of the arms race and the establishment of lasting peace, which is also promoting the advance of the African peoples along the path of independence and social progress. He noted that the Republic of Guinea-Bissau attaches great significance to the further development and intensification of cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries.

The CPSU representatives informed J.B. Vieira of the Soviet people's labor successes and the CPSU's activity in fulfilling the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the USSR's vigorous struggle against the danger of war and the arms race.

Those taking part in the meeting expressed profound concern in connection with the aggravation of the international situation caused by the increase in the imperialist circles' aggressiveness. They resolutely denounced the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, which with the support of the imperialist powers is pursuing a policy of aggression and armed interference in the affairs of Angola and other African states and is thwarting a just solution of the Namibian problem.

There was a discussion of a number of questions of the USSR's further cooperation with the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the mutual desire was voiced to strengthen ties between the CPSU and the PAIGC.

CPSU MESSAGE TO ECUADOR CP CONGRESS PUBLISHED

PM091327 Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] To the 10th Ecuadorean Communist Party Congess:

Dear comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee extends a cordial greeting to the delegates attending the 10th Ecuadorean Communist Party and, through you, to all Ecuadorean communists.

For over half a century the Ecuadorean Communist Party has been defending the interests of the working class and all the country's working people. The communists have won the respect of the public at large for their actions against the policy of imperialism and in defence of the Ecuadorean people's inalienable right to be the sole arbiters of their country's destiny and to dispose of its natural resources as they wish. They are taking a resolute stand against reaction's plans to obstruct the democratic development of the country.

In view of the deterioration of the international situation it is particularly important for the Ecuadorean communists to expose the policy of imperialism and its accomplices -- who are trying to return the world to a state of cold war and step up the arms race -- and intrigues aimed against the socialist countries and the national liberation movement. The Ecuadorean Communist Party actively opposes manifestations of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism from positions of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The CPSU Central Committee wishes the 10th Ecuadorean Communist Party Congress success in its work and is confident that it will promote the further ideological and organizational strengthening of the party's ranks and the growth of its influence among the masses.

Long live the friendship between the CPSU and the Ecuadorean Communist Party and between the Soviet and Ecuadorean peoples!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

STATEMENT ON DELEGATION'S VISIT TO PERU

PM091501 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] Lima -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was in Peru on an official visit 24 through 30 November at the invitation of the country's congress.

The delegation was received by the republic's president, Fernando Belaunde Terry, the foreign minister, J. Arias Stella, and the congress leadership.

The joint press release on the results of the visit notes that in their talks with the congress leadership, which took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, the Soviet and Peruvian parliamentarians exchanged information on the structure and avenues of the activity of their supreme organs of legislative power and examined questions of the state of Soviet-Peruvian cooperation and topical problems of the present international situation. They noted the coincidence or proximity of their views on a number of international problems.

The sides expressed concern at the aggravation of the international situation and confirmed their loyalty to the cause of peace and the peoples' security and the policy of peaceful coexistence and fruitful cooperation among all states. They expressed themselves in support of the detente process, against the continuing arms race and the creation of new types of weapons of mass destruction, and for total disarmament.

The Soviet parliamentarians familiarized their Peruvian colleagues with the Soviet Union's practical steps to fulfill the foreign policy program put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and with the new Soviet peace initiatives.

The Peruvian parliamentarians stressed the great significance of the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World."

The Soviet parliamentarians noted the enhancement of Peru's role in the world arena and its constructive efforts in fruitful cooperation among states and peoples.

The mutually advantageous nature of Peruvian-Soviet relations, which are developing successfully on the basis of the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty, noninterference and mutual respect, was noted with satisfaction.

The sides expressed themselves in favor of the further development and intensification of bilateral relations and the expansion of cooperation between the two countries' parliaments.

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER SEES GROMYKO

PA100146 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto met in Moscow today with his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko, with whom he discussed issues relative to both countries. He also signed important bilateral agreements.

GEN PETROV ADDRESSES CUBAN ARMY JUBILEE MEETING

PM090947 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Dec 81 p 1

[Correspondent's report: "Under the Sign of Indestructible Friendship: Meeting to Mark the 25th Anniversary of Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces"]

[Text] On 2 December a meeting of representatives of the capital's public and servicemen of the Moscow Garrison devoted to the 25 anniversary of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] of the Republic of Cuba was held in the Red Banner Hall of the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army. Those taking part in the meeting warmly and cordially welcomed a Cuban military delegation headed by Vice Adm A. Santamaria Cuadrado, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee, commander of the Revolutionary Navy and vice minister of the FAR.

In the meeting presidium were Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army Gen V.I. Petrov, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister; V.I. Drugov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; Army Gen I.N. Shkadov, chief of the USSR Ministry of Defense Main Cadres Directorate; Army Gen P.G. Lushev, commander of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District; Flt Adm N.I. Smirnov, first deputy commander in chief of the Navy; Adm N.N. Amelko, deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff; other Soviet military leaders and pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR Lt Gen Avn V.A. Shatalov, president of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Society. Also present was a Cuban delegation headed by Vice Adm A. Santamaria Cuadrado, and R. Anillo Capote, Cuban ambassador to the USSR.

Army Gen V.I. Petrov delivered a report. He described the history of the creation of the Cuban FAR, which grew from the insurgent army, the combat nucleus of which, 25 years ago, was a group of patriots who, under the leadership of Fidel Castro, disembarked from the yacht Granma on the country's coast.

The keynote speaker noted the Cuban people's great efforts in building socialism. A special place in the report was devoted to the constantly strengthening ties between the peoples and Armed Forces of the USSR and the Republic of Cuba.

Under the conditions of the aggravation of the international situation which has occurred through the fault of aggressive imperialist circles, the socialist community countries are tirelessly improving their defense capability and cooperating closely in the military sphere. The CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, head by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the PCC and the Marxist-Leninist parties of the fraternal socialist countries proceed from the indivisible nature of the tasks of strengthening peace and our states' defense and their indestructible unity. The socialist community countries' cohesiveness, Army Gen V.I. Petrov stressed, is one of the main sources of their strength and invincibility and a guarantee that the gains of socialism will be reliably defended.

Those taking part in the meeting listened with great attention to the speech delivered by Vice Adm A. Santamaria Cuadrado.

A concert was held after the ceremonial meeting.

CUBAN-SOVIET AMITY RALLY ADDRESSED BY GENERAL

PM091627 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Meeting of Friendship"]

[Text] Havana, 1 Dec -- A Soviet-Cuban friendship meeting has been held at the Maximo Gomez Military Academy. It was addressed by Division General Julio Casas Regueiro, member of the Cuban CP Central Committee, Cuban deputy minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and commander of the country's Air Defense Forces.

RADIO MOSCOW SCORES U.S. ANTI-CUBAN DOCUMENT

PY032225 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 0000 GMT 2 Dec 81

[By Nikolay (Borin)]

[Text] The U.S. administration is preparing a new anti-Cuban document. According to the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK, the document accuses Cuba -- would you believe it -- of instigating terrorism and subversive activity in Latin America and throughout the world. It is worth seeing how far has fantasy led the authors of this document, obsessed by who knows what data provided by the CIA.

Washington has decided to distribute its new discovery to a little less than all the world. The document, if it can be called a document, has been sent to all U.S. diplomatic missions in Latin America, and will be presented to the members of the North Atlantic bloc that will hold its next session, probably in Brussels.

All of anti-Cuban document has also been sent to the Vatican City. One has to be overwhelmed by pathological hatred to lie so shamelessly and to distort the facts, and launch against Cuba all the power of the propaganda apparatus. So many anti-Cuban forgeries failed before and have already been unveiled. It gives the impression that the failure of one encourages them to make up new ones. All this brings to mind an old saying coined by one of the first presidents of the United States -- Abraham Lincoln -- who said something like this: You can fool all of the people some of the times; you can fool some of the people all of the time; but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time.

According to the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig will present the anti-Cuban document to the OAS conference that will begin tomorrow in Saint Lucia, a small island in the Caribbean Sea.

Haig has two objectives: first, to create an anti-Cuban climate at the OAS conference, and consequently, try to restore in the Western Hemisphere the system of isolation against the Republic of Cuba. Twenty years ago the United States almost reached this objective, but the changes of the situation and of the general feeling in Latin America have destroyed this system of economic and diplomatic isolation. Now they are trying to revive it through the anti-Cuban document.

The second objective of U.S. foreign policy consists in expanding the anti-Cuban campaign to distract the attention of the participants of the OAS conference from the serious real problems of the Western Hemisphere, and the conference of member countries of the Latin American Economic System held in Panama has shown that they are real problems. Profound economic contradictions between the United States and Latin America have been discovered in that conference. It was discovered that current economic relations are not in keeping with the interests of Latin American countries.

The Republic of Cuba, as an equal member of the Latin American Economic Commission, maintained a position of principle and of dignity during the analysis of these problems at the Panama conference.

U.S. 'DICTATORS,' 'MURDERERS' IN GUATEMALA

LD051037 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 5 Dec 81

[By TASS commentator Ruslan Knayzev]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Dec, TASS -- The New York TIMES reported on Friday that the Embassy of the United States in Guatemala said that the government of that country was in trouble and needed military aid.

Statements of U.S. officials and the press about the political situation in that Central American country have lately struck a note of concern, even alarm. No wonder: Guatemalan patriots, waging armed struggle against the dictatorial regime of Gen Lucas Garcia, are becoming increasingly active. Reports about successful operations of the patriots are coming from all over the country. A few days ago they captured four radio stations in the capital and held them for several hours, while broadcasting their message to the nation.

The criminal dictatorship of the Guatemalan military installed in power almost three decades ago by the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States has long become a symbol of mass terror. More then 75,000 people have died at the hands of military regimes replacing one another. "There are no political prisoners in Guatemala: There are only victims of politically motivated murders;" this is a cynical admission of one of the top officials of the secret police of the Guatemalan regime. And it must be said that the statement reflects the atmosphere of terror reigning in that country.

However, the blood-smeared reputation of Guatemalan "gorillas" suits their Washington patrons. The important thing for the White House is that obedient puppets rule Guatemala. As for the murderers in military uniforms, they conveniently fall under this category of rulers: It is easier to suppress with their hands the legitimate rights of the peoples fighting for their liberation.

That is exactly why official Washington has always supported the Guatemalan dictators, rescuing them at hard moments, despite its hypocritical sweet talk about human rights. This was the case, for example, in November 1960 when the reactionary military regime managed to quell the uprising of the people only due to the interference on the part of the United States. This is the case now, when the place is once again getting too hot for the generals-turned-murderers. The United States is again hurrying to the rescue.

But the course of history cannot be reversed. Sooner or later the Guatemalan people will bring the hangmen imposed on them to account. And the organisers of international terrorism from the banks of the Potomac will have to answer for their crimes together with them.

CIA INVOLVED IN MURDER OF BOLIVIA'S TORRES

PY091549 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Excerpt] CIA terrorist agents are acting in Latin America. Important personalities have been their victims during the past few years, such as Peruvian Gen (Luis Andres Rubios), Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos and Panamanian leader Omar Torrijos.

On CIA orders, former Bolivain president Juan Jose Torres was murdered in Buenos Aires 5 years ago. Listen to General Torres' widow, Ema Obleas de Torres:

[Begin recording] In fact, General Torres was murdered for the following reasons: He was a military officer, which is not the same as being a politician, who had assumed the struggle of his people; he was a bridge between his people and the army; then he was the main enemy of imperialsim, because, as you have seen, up to now we have not yet found another Torres; and the imperialists knew what Torres was capable of. For these reasons Torres' murder was to be carried out by the CIA. I have denounced, not once, but many times, CIA involvement in General Torres' murder.

Ever since he joined the military school, Torres was distinguished for his discipline and dedication to his studies. I met him when he was a captain, and I remember very well the first time I saw him at a military school party. I realized then that he was a different type of military officer, because he told me that this was only one side of the coin, referring to the party, because most parties were very pompous, similar to 14th century coronation ceremonies with their costumes. He told me that I should not be overwhelmed by all this, because it did not portray the real picture of our people. I then withdrew and began to accompany him and to understand him better. He was studying the country. He predicted that the Chaco War could take place and tried to raise the interest of his comrades in this regard.

General Torres was outstanding in all schools. At the staff and general command school he was the standard bearer all 3 years. In all his regiments he tried to motivate his comrades to study things more profoundly, to gain insight into the problems in the country, to find out how to defend its natural resources which were being taken out of the country, to find out how to build industries. I believe that when he reached the point of becoming head of the institutes, he tried to include on the agenda these important subjects which needed to be studied and not merely put aside. When he was chief of staff he also ordered that these courses also be given to military school cadets so as to prepare them in all aspects. [end recording]

KIRGIZ PREMIER'S USSR SUPREME SOVIET SPEECH

PM091007 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 20 Nov 81 p 2

[Speech delivered by Deputy A. Duysheyev, Narynskiy Electoral Okrug, Kirgiz SSR, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers, at the 18 November afternoon session of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! From one 5-year plan to the next, under the leadership of our glorious Leninist party, impressive programs of communist building are implemented, the country's economic might grows and the level of Soviet people's well-being improves steadily. The Soviet people's tremendous achievements and the consistent, principled policy of our Communist Party and state in ensuring the relaxation of tension and preserving peace have earned high international prestige for the Soviet fatherland.

Our republic's working people unanimously approve and wholeheartedly support the foreign and domestic policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and express cordial gratitude to our party's Central Committee and its Politburo headed by that outstanding politician and statesman of today, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, for their wise, frutiful and really titanic work for the sake of the further flourishing of our beloved motherland and for the sake of peace, progress and the triumph of communism.

The CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum took place under the beneficial influence of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. The plenum's decisions are permeated with exceptional concern for increasing Soviet people's well-being and strengthening the country's economic might and defense capability.

The draft USSR State Plan for Economic and Social Development for the 11th 5-Year Plan and State Plan and Budget for 1982, which were examined and basically approved at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, ensure a new upsurge in the Soviet economy and the successful resolution of important social tasks. Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev spoke of this brilliantly and convincingly in his profoundly meaningful speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum. Making an exhaustive analysis of the development of all sectors of the national economy, Leonid Ilich put forward a clear program of action. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech and the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum will undoubtedly play a tremendous mobilizing role in the successful fulfillment of the plans for the 11th 5-Year Plan period and the resolution of important tasks of communist building.

Comrades! The working people of Soviet Kirgizia are working on the implementation of the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions with inspriation and tremendous enthusiasm within the unified, harmonious family of Soviet peoples. By successfully completing the 10th 5-Year Plan the republic's working people laid firm foundations for the development of all sectors of the national economy in the current 5-year plan. This will make it possible to increase the volume of industrial production by 22 percent by 1985 and that of agriculture by more than 9 percent, which accords with the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress. The targets for the first year of the 5-year plan are being resolved efficiently. The republic's industry overfulfilled the plan for the first 10 months of the year for the volume of output sold. The production of more than 80 new types of industrial products has been assimilated and launched. The volume of production of goods in the top quality category has increased by nearly one-third compared with last year.

Some 87 percent of the increase in industrial output has been secured through increased labor productivity. Certain shifts have taken place in capital construction. The commissioning of fixed capital increased 40 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. The first unit at the Kurpsay GES, which was commissioned nearly a year ahead of schedule, has already contributed more than 400 million kilowatt-hours of electricity to the unified central Asian energy system. The republic's hydroelectric construction workers are working flatout to install the second and third units.

Agricultural workers have scaled new heights. Displaying great selflessness, in difficult weather conditions they grew a good crop of grain, potatoes, vegetables, fruits and berries, grapes, essential oil crops and other crops. For the first time the republic provided the state with 400,000 tons of grain, which is 133 percent of plan. Livestock workers are coping successfully with their pledges. Some 41,000 tons of fine and semifine wool has been procured, which is above plan, and meat, milk and egg production has increased. More fodder has been procured than in past years. Full deliveries of meat, butter, potatoes, vegetables, fruit and melons to the all-union stock have been ensured. Onion deliveries were overfulfilled.

The republic's working people are fully determined to successfully fulfill the targets for the 1st year of the 11th 5-Year plan.

Comrade deputies! The state plans and budget submitted for examination by the session accord fully with the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and with the interests of the all-round development of each of the union republics. On the instructions of deputies from the Kirgiz SSR, I fully support the proposal to approve them. In the current 5-year plan the further development of all sectors of the national economy is envisaged in Kirgizia. Particularly crucial tasks are to be resolved in agriculture. With a view to further improving the specialization and concentration of agricultural production, in the coming years Kirgizia must become a major supplier of seed for alfalfa and sugar beet and of aromatic tobacco. This will undoubtedly have a favorable effect on the development of the republic's economy and make it possible to arrive at a positive solution to certain urgent problems on a unionwide scale. Alfalfa seed is extremely necessary in many zones of the country, particularly where the crop does not ripen. We regard the increase in production of seed for this valuable fodder crop as an important contribution to the solution of the protein problem in the country's livestock raising sector. The republic's specialization in growing seed sugar beet by the progressive nontransplantation method also resolves a crucial task: that of providing the RSFSR -- the country's main beet growing region -- with high quality seed material. In the current year seed production reached 11,000 tons.

However, we can only fulfill the tasks set us for fully satisfying seed sugar beet requirements on condition that we commission 24,000 hectares of new irrigated land and create 4 specialized seed growing sovkhozes there. The USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources should once again give thought to ways of resolving this question, which I regard as extremely important, and ensure the commissioning of the full area of irrigated land by the end of the current 5-year plan.

It is equally important to speed up the resolution -- submitted by the USSR Gosplan for examination by the country's government -- of the question of doubling the production of aromatic tobacco in the republic. The advantage of this is obvious: The country will receive a considerable volume of valuable raw material, and by improving the structure of the sown area the republic will be able to overcome the difficulties which have arisen in the production of certain industrial crops and improve the fodder base for public livestock raising.

The profound, scientifically substantiated specialization of agricultural production could also resolve positively questions concerning other types of produce. In particular, it would be expedient to grow potatoes in regions of the country with favorable soil and climatic conditions. Considerable areas of irrigated land are devoted to this crop in our republic's resort zone, where tuber harvests are not large. At the same time the most favorable conditions exist here for growing high quality fruit and berries. By growing fruit on this land the republic could make a weighty contribution to supplying fruit to those regions of the country where these crops do not ripen.

Comrades! In the current 5-year plan we have to considerably increase output from livestock raising, particularly its leading sector -- sheep raising. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution adopted this year "On Further Developing Sheep Raising in the Kirgiz SSR" orients us toward this.

The implementation of the range of measures envisaged in this resolution will enable us to significantly increase wool and lamb production. However, the growth of the planned volumes of lamb and wool production is considerably complicated by the lack of a reliable fodder base. The republic's main sources of fodder are natural pastures and hayfields, which account for more than 60 percent of the fodder balance. The constant increase in the livestock population has led to the pastures becoming overloaded. The density of sheep per 100 hectares of pasture is 119 head — the highest figure in the country. Despite the measures being adopted, the productivity of natural pastures is falling from year to year and inedible plants have begun to predominate in the herbage. One effective way of halting the degradation process, as practice in recent years has shown, is to fence the pastures and introduce pasture rotation. This method has made it possible to significantly increase the efficiency of utilization of natural fodder land. The capacity of such pastures has increased 40 percent in the last 5 years.

Naturally, some expenditure is required to create such pastures, but the economic benefit and expediency of developing this promising area are undoubted. This problem is, I believe, worthy of attentive study by the competent bodies.

I would like to dwell on another question which has been raised repeatedly. I am referring to the question of improving the life and working conditions of our glorious stockmen and providing them with special clothing for work in mountain conditions. The resolution of questions of supplying warm winter clothing, particularly watchmen's sheepskin coats, is poor. It is hard to get by without them in the wintering places, where there is sometimes more than 50 degrees of frost and the winter lasts for two-thirds of the year. In the summer another problem arises -- there are not enough tents for the stockmen. There is a constant shortage of waterproof fabrics for making special clothing. If the materials were supplied the republic could produce all these necessary articles in sufficient quantities using existing local industry capacities.

Assistance in resolving the important and urgent problems facing the republic, particularly in the development of agriculture, will certainly have a positive effect on the implementation of the food program and ensure the fulfillment of socioeconomic tasks in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Comrade deputies! Permit me to assure our party's Leninist Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Government and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that the working people of Soviet Kirgizia will apply all their strength and knowledge to successfully implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and will increase their contribution to the further strengthening of our beloved motherland's economic might. (applause)

UNION REPUBLIC CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUMS

Belorussian Plenum

PM081251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 81 p 2

[PRAVDA correspondent A. Simurov report under the general headline "Working More Efficiently": "Belorussia"]

[Text] Minsk -- The republic Communist Party Central Committee plenum held yesterday discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and the tasks of party organizations arising from its decisions and from the speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. A report was delivered by T. Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

Those assembled noted that the republic's working people welcomed with approval the results of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum. They were deeply inspired by the vivid and pithy speech of L.I. Brezhnev, which provided a detailed analysis of the progress in fulfilling the socioeconomic program outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress and defined the key problems requiring the concentration of the efforts of the party and the whole Soviet people.

"Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech is a document of great, inspiring and mobilizing force," T.Ya. Kiselev said. "Each of its lines and arguments is imbued with concern to meet the material and spiritual needs of the Soviet citizen more fully. This is the main thrust of the CPSU's Leninist course in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy."

City and rural workers of Belorussia are working intensively and assiduously in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The republic's industry is fulfilling the plan targets for the main indicators. In the first 10 months $253 million of above-target output, including R80 million of consumer goods, were produced. Intensive factors in the development of production are now being used more fully. The plans for freight transportation, retail trade turnover and consumer services have been fulfilled.

The rural workers also have their successes. They have completed the plan for purchases of grain, potatoes, sugar beets, fruit and berries. The numbers of livestock and poultry have increased somewhat. The high appraisal of the Belorussian working people's contribution to the creation of the country's food resources made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his greetings and in his plenum speech makes it incumbent on all of us, the spekaers said, to bring the available reserves into operation even more actively.

And the reserves are considerable. In industry, for example, one enterprise in eight has failed to reach the 10-month target for sale of output. They have underproduced commodities to the tune of R87 million. The majority of such enterprises are under the Ministries of the Construction Materials Industry and of Industrial Construction, led by V. Bildyukevich and I Mozolyako. Among the laggards are the Belavtomaz, the Khimvolokno, the Bobruyskshina and the Minsk machine tool associations.

Raising labor productivity, saving every hour and minute of worktime, combating cadre turnover -- these goals were highlighted in the speeches delivered by L. Luzko, binder at the Pinsk spinning and knitting association, obkom First Secretaries Ye. Sokolov (Brestskaya Oblast) and S. Shabashov (Vitebskaya Oblast), and V. Ivanov, general director of the Grodno Azot association. Figures were cited: In the first 9 months commodities worth almost R75 million were not produced solely because of losses of worktime.

There was a keen and exacting discussion on improving the use of fixed capital and the quality of the goods produced. Now one-fourth of Belorussian output bears the 5-pointed star of honor. This, of course, is not very much if you think about the potential which exists. Thus, in Gomelskaya Oblast the output of 102 enterprises is awaiting certification. However, at 53 of these not a single commodity bears the seal of quality. Have the obkom and the oblispolkom investigated this problem properly? No. The situation is the same in the sectors led by Ministers L. Nagibovich and A. Kiykov.

The plenum paid special attention to the output of consumer goods. It is planned to increase their production 28.1 percent in the current 5-year plan. But the Belorussian CP Central Committee has posed the task of overfulfilling these targets by the more zealous use of local materials, raw material and waste.

The solving of the food program is the central problem of the entire 5-year plan. The results attained in agricultural production were critically evaluated on the basis of this CPSU Central Committee November plenum instruction. It is proposed that party committees and primary party organizations double and triple the efforts of communists and all rural workers to improve the efficiency of arable and livestock farming.

In 1982 the republic must bring the gross grain market up to 7.7 million tons and obtain 174 quintals of potatoes, 263 quintals of sugar beets, 156 quintals of vegetables and 5.3 quintals of flax fiber per hectare. The primary task on the path toward the planned targets will be the fulfillment of the range of operations connected with preparation for the spring sowing. This was noted in their speeches by obkom First Secretaries V. Mikulich (Minskaya Oblast), Yu. Khusainov (Gomelskaya Oblast) and V. Prishchepchik (Mogilevskaya Oblast). Everything is important here: what the seeds are like, how much fertilizer we procure and apply and how we repair the equipment. But the main thing is how we work with people.

A crucial and, perhaps, the most complex area of work for the republic party organization is stockraising. Next year it is planned to produce 4.1 million tons of milk and 990,000 tons of meat in the social sectors. Of course, it will not be easy to reach these goals, said M. Samonchik, farmstead chief on the Dzerzhinskiy Kolkhoz, Bobruiskiy Rayon; M. Kats, chairman of the Krasnaya Armiya Kolkhoz, Vitebskaya Oblast; and other speakers. But the tasks can be fulfilled. Nowadays the farms have a fairly good fodder base at their disposal. Open party meetings have been held on all kolkhozes and sovkhozes with the participation of the stockmen. They defined measures for the organized wintering of the livestock and for increasing milk and meat production and procurement.

Personal subsidiary plots are a great help in improving the supply of agricultural products to the population. However, as analysis shows, the reduction in the numbers of livestock at the personal disposal of the population is continuing in the republic. The plenum outlined measures to correct this state of affairs.

The plenum participants linked the solution of all economic issues with the improvement of organizational and political work among the masses. The plenum noted that certain leaders cannot get by without the fuss and bustle of meetings. Party committees and primary party organizations formulate many diverse measures but do not always achieve perceptible results and progress in practice. This means that there is still much formalism being allowed, that the monitoring and verification of execution are not of a sufficiently high standard and that exactingness toward cadres for the performance of their duties has been lowered.

Success in economic matters, in education work and in pursuing the party line will be all the more considerable the more militant the primary party organizations become. It is necessary, the plenum's participants noted, for every communist to exert all efforts, experience and knowledge to seek out reserves and to improve labor efficiency.

The plenum approved on the whole the draft plans for the republic's economic and social development in the 11th 5-Year Plan and 1982 and also the budget for 1982.

In the adopted resolution the Belorussian CP Central Committee plenum assured the CPSU Central Committee that the communists and all working people of Soviet Belorussia will do everything to implement successfully the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and to mark with new labor achievements the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Turkmen Plenum

PM091245 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 27 Nov 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Turkmen CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The Fifth Turkmen CP Central Committee Plenum was held on 26 November and discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and the tasks of the republic party organization stemming from the plenum decisions and the speech delivered at it by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. M. G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, delivered a report.

The plenum also heard a report from B. Ye. Abramov, deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan, "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Turkmen SSR for 1981-85, the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Turkmen SSR for 1982 and the Course of the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Turkmen SSR in 1981," and a report from Turkmen SSR Minister of Finance Kh. Sukhanov "On the Turkmen SSR State Budget for 1982 and the Execution of the Turkmen SSR State Budget for 1980."

P. Annaorasov, first secretary of the Ashkhabadskiy Obkom; R. Khudayberdiyev, first secretary of the Chardzhouskiy Obkom; A. Akgayev, first secretary of the Maryyskiy Obkom; K. Kadzharov, first secretary of the Oktyabrskiy Raykom; Ye. T. Mitrin, first secretary of the Krasnovodskiy Obkom; Zh. B. Kovalenko, organizer of extracurrical and extramural work at No 12 secondary school in Ashkhabad; S. A. Niyazov, first secretary of the Ashkhabad Gorkom; Q. Mommadov, chairman of the Chkalov Kolkhoz, Maryyskiy Rayon; Kh. Gurbangeldyyen, Turkmen SSR Minister of motor transport; K. Mollayev, chairman of the Tashauzskiy Oblispolkom; A. Charyyen, chief of the Glavkarakumstroy administration; A. Kurbanova, carpet maker at the Turkmenkover production association, and N. V. Sheremetyev, Turkmen SSR minister of construction, spoke in the debates on the reports.

The plenum adopted an appropriate resolution on the questions under consideration.

The plenum examined organizational questions.

In connection with his reassignment A. Begdzhanov was relieved of his duties as chief of the Turkmen CP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department.

The plenum appointed R. Karayev chief of the Turkmen CP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department.

With that the Turkmen CP Central Committee plenum ended its work.

UNION REPUBLIC SUPREME SOVIET SESSIONS

RSFSR: Maslennikov Report

PM091601 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Dec 81 p 2

["Abridged" account of report by Deputy N.I. Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the RSFSR Gosplan, at the 1 December sitting of the 4th session for the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation: "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR for 1981-85, the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR for 1982 and Progress in the Fulfillment of the Plan in 1981"]

[Excerpts] Development of the Agroindistrial complex

Comrade deputies: In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed that the food problem is the central one of the entire 5-Year Plan. The basis for its solution is high rates of agricultural production.

The task has been set in the 5-year plan of raising the average annual volume of gross agricultural output in the RSFSR to R65 billion. This is R7.5 billion more than in the previous 5-Year Plan. The plan outlines an increasing preferential increase in grain and fodder production with the aim of implementing the food program and creating a firm basis for developing stockraising.

It is planned to increase the annual average gross yield of grain to 135 million tons, or 21 million tons more than the average for 1976-80. The increase amounted to 11 million tons in the 10th 5-Year Plan. The production of valuable food grain crops -- particularly rye, rice and buckwheat -- will increase considerably.

In comparison with 1980, the 1985 sugar beet harvest is to increase by 40 percent and that of potatoes by 23 percent. The production and quality of potatoes, sunflower seeds, vegetables, fruit, grapes and other plant products will be boosted. The entire increase in arable farming production is being ensured by increasing yields though intensification and increased soil fertility.

Volumes for the production of livestock products have been determined taking into account the measures envisaged in the plan for strengthening the fooder base. It is planned, by increasing livestock and poultry productivity and also by increasing their numbers, to boost the average annual production of meat (carcass weight to 8.4 million tons, of milk to over 50 million tons and eggs to 42 billion.

Measures will be implemented to develop the population's personal plots and enterprises' subsidiary plots.

It is planned to send more tractors, vehicles, grainharvesting combines and other agricultural machinery to kolkhozes and sovkhozes with the aim of further strengthening agriculture's material and technical base. It is planned to increase the power-worker ratio by 30 percent and the capital-labor ration by 50 percent.

During the 11th 5-Year Plan the republic's agriculture is to be supplied with over 56 million tons of mineral fertilizers, or 32 percent more than in the 10th 5-Year Plan. The application of organic fertilizers will be increased considerably. This should have a substantial effect on increasing agricultural production efficiency.

Some R102 billion of state capital investments and kolkhoz resources are being allocated for the RSFSR's agriculture for 1981-1985 as against R91 billion in the last 5-year period.

The implementation of the program for transforming the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone into a region of highly productive arable farming and stockraising will continue in the new 5-Year Plan. Over R40 billion of capital investments or 25 percent more than during 1976-80 are being channeled into production, housing, sociocultural and highway construction in the Non-Chernozem Zone. It is planned to implement measures for the comprehensive development of agriculture and related sectors in the Central-Chernozem Region and on all-around strengthening of the food base in Siberia and the Far East.

On the basis of the 26th party congress decisions, a program has been formulated in the republic for improving housing, cultural and consumer conditions for rural workers, and it is designed to reinforce the cadre base on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan it is intended to commission in the rural locations some 69 million square meters of housing, which exceeds the amount commissioned in the 10th 5-Year Plan by 50 percent. A large number of cultural and consumer projects is to be built. It is planned to increase state capital investments for these aims by 70 percent over the 10th 5-Year Plan, including a 60-percent increase for housing construction and a 300-percent increase for municipal construction.

During 1981-85 it is planned to commission 17,000 km of intrafarm roads with hard surfaces as against 11,000 km in the 10th 5-Year Plan. This will help improve the preservation of the harvest grown. To this end it is envisaged that the construction of vegetable and potato depots will increase by 30 percent in comparison with the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Great attention has been paid to reclaiming and raising the efficiency of land. It is planned to build new irrigation systems over an area of 1.6 million hectares and to drain 1.8 million hectares. Over R17 billion have been allocated for reclamation construction in the RSFSR, an increase of 30 percent over the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The state is allotting considerable resources for agriculture. They should be used more efficiently. The RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, the RSFSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry and the RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, local soviet and agricultural organs, and kolkhozes and sovkhozes must make more rational use of land, production capital, machinery and manpower.

In keeping with the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum's decisions, increased attention must be paid to questions of improving the economic machinery and the system of agricultural management -- primarily locally, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at the rayon link.

Targets for the output of the major types of food industry and meat and dairy industry produce have been defined on the basis of the projected production of agricultural raw materials. The volume of production in these sectors is to increase by 23 percent.

The production of meat and meat products from raw materials from state resources is planned to increase by 23 percent, animal oil -- 16 percent and whole milk products -- 13 percent. More granulated sugar, confectionery items and vegetable oil will be produced than in the last 5-year plan. The production of semifinished goods, canned milk, cheese, culinary items, quick-frozen fruit and vegetables, food products and children's products will see increasingly preferential growth. In 1985, ponds and other fish farms will give 80 percent more commercial fish than in 1980. The hulling and milling and mixed feed industries will be further developed in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR for 1982

Gross agricultural production in 1982 will increase by 10.3 percent in comparison with the average annual level for 1976-80. It is envisaged that the purchases of grain, sugar beets, livestock, poultry, milk and other produce will increase. Approximately R20 billion of state and kolkhoz resources and a large quantity of mineral fertilizers and machinery are being allocated to agriculture.

RSFSR: Agriculture Debate

PM091613 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Dec 81 pp 1, 3

[Unattributed report on debate speeches at 1 December sitting of the 4th session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation: "The 11th 5-Year Plan: Russia's Horizons"]

[Excerpts] Competition has been launched in Krasnodarskiy Kray for the successful fulfillment of the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan's first year, Deputy N.Y. Golub, chairman of the Krasnodarskiy Krayispolkom, said. The majority of production collectives fulfilled the plan for the first 10 months of 1981. The Kuban's rural workers fulfilled the plan for the sale of grain to the state despite unfavorable weather.

The kray's role as an important agrarian base of the country will continue to increase. However, the Kuban's present contribution can and must be bigger. To increase it a number of urgent problems affecting the provision of farms with fertilizers and machinery must be solved. The shortage of production equipment for rice cultivation, fodder production and grain harvesting is particularly noticeable.

Deputy V.T. Kovalev, chairman of the Kolos Kolkhoz in Stavropolskiy Kray's Petrovskiy Rayon, spoke. There is no task more important or noble, the deputy said, than satisfying the people's demands increasingly fully. Stavropol's grain growers are sparing no efforts to honorably fulfill the target for the 11th 5-Year Plan's first year.

The Kolos Kolkhoz is paying special attention to intensive factors for growth. The farm has already coped with the 1981 target for the sale of all types of agricultural produce to the state. The kolkhoz members are planning high peaks for the 11th 5-Year Plan, too, Nevertheless, unresolved problems still exist. One is the low pace of consturction in the countryside. Construction must be administered better, too. For example, there are now 12 contracting organizations operating in Petrovskiy Rayon, but the bulk of construction work remains on the farms' shoulders just the same. It would be better, the speaker stressed, to set up on high-powered organization.

The floor was given to Deputy S.I. Chistoplyasov, RSFSR minister of the food industry. The food industry's workers are faced with a big task -- to fulfill the food program outlined for the 5-year period. However, food industry's workers are still underperforming to a considerable extent: The population's needs and requirements are still not being satisfied and there are still complaints about poor-quality produce and late delivery.

The ministry has not been able to ensure plan fulfillment by all collectives. The main reason for this lies in inadequate organizational work both within the ministry and locally. We are doing and shall continue to do everything to eliminate the shortcomings, the speaker assured. The ministry will introduce increasingly vigorously the comprehensive program for labor mechanization and automation since, for the present, manual labor accounts for a considerable proportion of labor in the sector. The deputy drew attention to the slow commissioning of food production units in new industrial regions.

The participants in the session, Deputy V.I. Romanov, chairman of the Mariyskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said, note with satisfaction that the draft plans and budget envisage a new step by Soviet Russia along the path of communist creation. All we have achieved is the result of the party's tireless concern for the development of the productive forces of all republics in the country, the product of the fraternal peoples' selfless labor.

The deputy dwelt on the problems of the Mariyskaya ASSR's agricultural development. The year has been a hard one, especially for fodder procurement. But many republics, krays and oblasts came and helped. The cadre problem is urgent for the Mariyskaya ASSR for the moment. To keep people, especially young people, in the countryside, the republic's soviets are implementing an extensive social program, new construction and the development of cultural and consumer service projects. Special attention is being paid to conserving land.

RSFSR: Food, Farming Tasks

PM091255 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Dec 81 Morning Edition pp 1-2

[TASS report on 2 December proceedings at RSFSR Supreme Soviet session: "RSFSR: 5-Year Plan of Creation"]

[Excerpt] Rural workers are fully determined to make a worthy contribution to the fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the Sixth USSR Supreme Soviet Session, deputy V.T. Kovalev chairman of the Kolos Kolkhoz, Petrovskiy Rayon, Stavropolskiy Kray, noted in his speech. They are striving to double and triple their efforts in order to fulfill the party's plans with honor and successfully fulfil the food program -- the central problem of the entire 5-year plan.

Using the example of his own collective, the speaker showed that all reserves connected with introducing scientific recommendations and advanced experience and using chemical treatments in field cultivation, stockraising and soil reclamation are being brought into play in order to increase agricultural output. On the basis of the results achieved, the collective has resolved to increase grain sales to the state by 30 percent, meat sales by 22 and milk sales by 11 percent in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Processing enterprises have a tremendous role in implementing the food program, Deputy S.I. Chistoplyasov, RSFSR minister of the food industry, stressed. Workers in the republic's food industry assess the results of their work critically. They are concentrating their efforts on fulfilling the plans for the current year and creating the conditions for successfully resolving the tasks of the food complex for 1982 and the subsequent years of the 5-year period.

Measures have been elaborated to increase the rate of production of food products during this 5-year period, in particular granulated sugar, vegetable oil, margarine, fruit and vegetable preserves, dried vegetables and fruit and tea. It is planned to produce more confectionary and children's food products than in the 10th 5-Year Plan. As well as increasing the amount of products, their range and quality will be improved and there will be more protein and vitamin-enriched products. In the next few years it is planned to make processing considerably more comprehensive and to improve the use of agricultural raw materials.

General Farming Needs

PM091303 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Dec 81 pp 1, 3

[Unattributed report: "Russia: Along the Path of Creation"]

[Excerpts] The further development of the RSFSR's industry and agriculture, science and culture were the focus of attention of the 4th session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, which continued its work in the Kremlin on 2 December.

Deputy K.S. Kushkhov, chairman of the Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR Council of Ministers, said that the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum decisions and the 5-year plan tasks were a new manifestation of the great concern of the party and state for the prosperity of all nations and ethnic groups living in the single family of USSR peoples. The ASSR's workers achieved considerable successes in the last 5-year plan and at the start of the new one. But what has been achieved is only a basis for more effective work. He described the measures being taken to develop grain farming and stockraising and in particular the introduction of new corn cultivation technology. It is essential also to improve resolutely the entire mechanism of control and economic management, as required by the party and government decisions.

The deputy dwelt on questions of organizing planning work and the need to consistently enhance the role of local soviets in housing construction and the financing of agricultural production.

Deputy S.M. Markin, chairman of the Yakutskaya ASSR Council of Ministers, stressed that the draft plans and budget submitted are of great political and economic significance for Russia's development and accord fully with the 26th CPSU Congress decision. The start of the 5-year plan in the Yakutskaya ASSR has been characterized by efficiency and initiative on an extensive scale from the working people, who are profoundly aware that a good amount of groundwork is a guarantee of the successful solution of the tasks of the entire 5-year plan.

The very important resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee on the development of Yakutiya's production forces has given new impetus to more effective, productive work. Industry and agriculture are building up their production rates. The deputy dwelt on questions requiring solution by the central organs: the need to accelerate the development of a comprehensive scheme for transport services for the region, the provision of facilities for highways, particularly in the south Yakut territorial production complex. The construction of housing and heating networks requires accelerated development. Small-scale agricultural equipment is needed for the successful solution of the food problem. The deputy criticized the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet for the inadequate development of auxiliary farms at enterprises under their jurisdiction -- farms which could make a great contribution to northerners' food supplies.

The floor was given to M.S. Baranok, chairman of the "Pobeda" Kolkhoz, Pogarskiy Rayon, Bryanskaya Oblast. The Bryansk region is one of the country's biggest potato producers. It is not for nothing that the people call this mighty crop the second bread. Potatoes are also raw material for industry and fodder for livestock. It was with great enthusiasm that the oblast's working people welcomed the greetings from L.I. Brezhnev in connection with their successful potato procurement. A high standard of arable farming and stockraising and a firm material and technical base enable the rural workers to combat drought and changeable weather conditions successfully.

The kolkhoz members' labor has recently become more attractive. A large amount of construction is underway in the village -- a new culture center, kindergarten and two-apartment houses have been constructed. And we are happy to note, the deputy said, that our village is growing younger, that secondary school graduates are staying to work alongside us.

The program for developing the nonchernozem opens up great prospects for our oblast's workers. We could work far better, the deputy noted, but to do so it is essential to create an administration mechanism binding together all links of the agroindustrial complex, a mechanism in which each person's work is subordinated to the end result -- the harvest and the produce obtained.

The republic's draft plans and budget, Deputy M.S. Tyurin, chairman of Astrakhanskiy Oblispolkom, stressed, open up new prospects for the oblast's development. Its industry and agriculture are operating steadily. Land reclamation has already made it possible to obtain 90 percent of arable produce from irrigated land. The main task is the successful implementation of the comprehensive program for the development and assimilation of the natural resources of the Volga-Akhtuba floodlands and the Volga delta. This will make it possible to increase the production of fish and agricultural produce, mainly vegetables and melon crops.

But the implementation of this important program is being delayed because of the poor work of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. This ministry should have constructed 10 vegetable and melon sovkhozes, but not one has been comprehensively commissioned. Yet in the new 5-year plan a further 13 such sovkhozes are to be constructed. The deputy told the ministry leadership that urgent steps must be taken to rectify the situation. He criticized the USSR ministry of the fish industry for insufficient financing of the sector's development in Astrakhanskaya Oblast. They deputy gave assurances that the oblast's working people will not stint their efforts to implement the 5-year plan.

Kirgiz SSR: Opening Session

PM081131 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 28 Nov 81 p 1

[KIRTAG "Information Report on Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Session"]

[Text] On 27 November the Fifth Session of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, opened in the Kirgiz CP Central Committee and Kirgiz Council of Ministers conference hall.

At 1000 the seats in the government boxes were occupied by T.U. Usubaliyev, T.K. Koshoyev, A. Duysheyev, V.A. Makarenko, K.N. Kulmatov, A. Dzhumugulov, K.M. Moldobayev, N.G. Minich and N. Lomov, members of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee Bureau; E. Abakirov and V.K. Dolmatov, candidate members of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee Bureau; and members of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Presidium and of the republic government.

Deputy T. Askarov, chairman of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet, who was presiding, declared the Fifth Session of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, open.

The session listened to a report by Deputy M. Sydykov, chairman of the Credentials Commission, and adopted a resolution recognizing the mandates of the following deputies of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet; A.A. Rysmendiyev (Belinskiy electoral okrug No 27, Frunze); K. Tyaliyeva (Oktyabryskiy electoral okrug No 147, Przhevalsk); Omurkulovoy (Narimanovskiy electoral okrug No 275, Kara-Suskiy Rayon); V.K. Kandakova (Lenin-Dzholskiy electoral okrug No 289, Leninskiy Rayon).

The deputies unanimously ratified the session agenda:

1. Organizational questions.
2. The State Plan for the Kirgiz SSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-85 and the State Plan for the Kirgiz SSR's Economic and Social Development for 1982, and progress made in fulfilling the State Plan for the Kirgiz SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981.
3. The Kirgiz SSR State Budget for 1982 and the execution of the Kirgiz SSR State Budget in 1980.
4. The Kirgiz draft laws "On the Judicial System of the Kirgiz SSR," "On Elections to the Kirgiz SSR Rayon (city) People's Courts" and "On the System for Recalling People's Judges and People's Assessors of Kirgiz SSR Rayon (city) People's Courts."
5. Ratification of Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

Then the deputies began to examine the questions on the agenda.

The Kirgiz Supreme Soviet ratified the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on releasing Zh.T. Tumenbayeva from her duties as secretary of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Presidium in connection with her transfer to other work.

The Kirgiz Supreme Soviet elected Deputy S. Omurkulova secretary of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Changes to the composition of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Commissions were submitted at the session.

The session confirmed I.O. Febenchuk, chairman of the Frunze city People's Control Committee, as a member of the Kirgiz SSR People's Control Committee.

Deputy A. Duysheyev, chairman of the Kirgiz Council of Ministers, was given the floor to present a report "On the State Plan for the Kirgiz SSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-1985, on the State Plan for the Kirgiz SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1982 and on Progress in Fulfilling the State Plan for the Kirgiz SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981."

Deputy A. Toktonaliyev, Kirgiz SSR finance minister, delivered a report "On the Kirgiz SSR State Budget for 1982 and on the Execution of the Kirgiz SSR State Budget in 1980."

Deputy K. Abdrayev, chairman of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Planning and Budget Commission, delivered a coreport of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Planning and Budget Commission and other standing commissions.

The following deputies spoke in the debate on the reports: A. Tadzhibayev (Uch-Terekskiy Electoral Okrug No 330); M.M. Mirrakhimov (Shamaldy-Sayskiy Electoral Okrug No 243); K.M. Batyrkanov (Dzhany-Dzherskiy Electoral Okrug No 295); L. Abdraimova (Madynskiy Electoral Okrug No 279); A. Mokenov (Kzyl-Ordinskiy Electoral Okrug No 12); M.T. Trushkina (Sokulukskiy Electoral Okrug No 123); B. Isayeva (Vorontsovskiy Electoral Okrug No 50); E. Aliyev (Temirovskiy Electoral Okrug No 167); and M.M. Azrilyan (Ala-Archinskiy Electoral Okrug No 3).

At the evening sitting of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet session discussion continued of the republic's plans and budget. The following deputies spoke in the debate: K. Chynybayev (Severnyy Electoral Okrug No 241); E.E. Aliyev (Kara-Alminskiy Electoral Okrug No 324); K. Myrzabekov (Dzhany-Aryskiy Electoral Okrug No 192); M.I. Logvinov (Aleksandrovskiy Electoral Okrug No 98); I.K. Kasendeyev (Kyzyl-Tuuskiy Electoral Okrug No 321); N.M. Kvitkina (Kantemirovskiy Electoral Okrug No 44); M.A. Mamalzhanov (Oktyabrskiy Electoral Okrug No 152); A. Nurzhanov (Kyrk-Kazykskiy Electoral Okrug No 127); V.G. Grinenko (Sakhzavodskiy Electoral Okrug No 75); and A. Dzholdoshbekov (Mayskiy Electoral Okrug No 92).

Here the evening sitting ended.

On 28 November the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet session will continue its work.

Uzbek SSR: State Plan

PM091509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 81 p 2

[Excerpts] Tashkent, 29 Nov (TASS) -- A significant increase in consumer goods production is the distinctive feature of the state plan for the economic and social development of the Uzbek SSR in 1981-1985. The law on the plan was adopted at the republic Supreme Soviet session which ended today.

Taking part in the session was S.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

GRISHIN DELIVERS REPORT TO MOSCOW GORKOM PLENUM

LD092052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] A plenum of the Moscow Gorkom on 9 December has set the work collectives of the capital the goal of fulfilling the present year's targets in all areas of economic construction, of attaining higher targets in 1982 and of creating the necessary conditions for successful work in the subsequent years of the 5-year plan. It discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee's November 1981 plenum and the tasks of the city party organization arising from its decisions and the speech made at the plenum by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

A report was delivered by Grishin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

The plenum made a detailed analysis of the work of the party organization in managing the city's economy. It was noted that Muscovites are striving to make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. More than 320,000 workers have already acompleted the year's tasks. The city as a whole has fulfilled the 11-month plan for volume and marketing of production and growth in labor productivity. The plenum studied and generally approved the draft plan for Moscow's comprehensive economic and social development during 1981-85 and the capital's plans and budget for 1982.

OBKOMS CONVENE PARTY PLENUMS 24 NOV-9 DEC

Leningradskiy Obkom 24 Nov

PM091403 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Following Lenin's Course -- to New Victories of Communism!"]

[Text] A Leningradskiy Obkom plenum was held yesterday in the Smolnyy. The results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and the Leningrad party organization's tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee plenum resolution and the speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, were discussed.

G.V. Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, delivered a report.

Reports on the draft plan for the comprehensive economic and social development of Leningrad city and oblast in 1981-85 and in 1982 were delivered by L.N. Zaykov, chairman of the Leningrad Gorispolkom, and R.S. Bobovikov, chairman of the Leningradskiy Oblispolkom.

The following people spoke during the debate: V.N. Krikhunov, first secretary of Moskovskiy Rayon; Hero of Socialist Labor V.S. Chicherov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and leader of a team of fitters at the Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod association; A.A. Stepanchuk, first secretary of Vsevolozhsk Gorkom; Hero of Socialist Labor O.V. Filatov, general director of the Svetlana association; Hero of Socialist Labor G.S. Zagarayeva, assistant foreman at the Vereteno spinning mill; Hero of Socialist Labor I.A. Glebov, Leningrad representative of the USSR Asademy of Sciences Presidium and director of the All-Union Sicientific Research Institute of Electrical Machine Building; V.D. Balabasov, secretary of the A.A. Zhdanov shipyard party committee; S.S. Skurikhin, operator at the Leningrad interrayon sovkhoz production association's Razdolye Mechanical Milking Sovkhoz; and Hero of Socialist Labor K.A. Glukhovskoy, chief of the territorial Main Adminstration for Construction in Western Regions of the RSFSR.

Resolutions were adopted on the matters under discussion.

The draft plan for the comprehensive economic and social development of Leningrad city and oblast in 1981-85 and in 1982 was basically approved.

The Leningradskiy Obkom plenum assured the party Central Committee, its Politburo and Comrade L,I. Brezhnev that the Leningrad party organization, strictly guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee's November (1981) plenum, is mobilizing communists and all working people in Leningrad city and oblast to successfully fulfill the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the historic plans of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Uzbek Oblasts, 8 Dec

GF081758 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] The party organization's tasks in light of the decisiins of the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the instructions Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, issued in his speech at that plenum, were discussed during the Surkhandarinskiy, Syrdarinskiy and Burkharinskiy plenums held today. The plenums were addressed by Comrade Karimov, Surkhandarinkiy, Obkom first secretary; Comrade Kyaydurov, Syrdarinskiy Obkom first secretary; and Comrade Karimov Bukharinskih Obkom first secretary.

Samarkandskiy Obkom 9 Dec

GF100558 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russiàn 1315 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] The party organization's tasks in light of the CPSU Central Committee orders to the Uzbek CP Central Committee on the work of Samarkandskiy Obkom regarding the fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the augmenting of the responsibilities of communists, and the activities of the oblast's productive communities were discussed during the Samarkandskiy Obkom plenum held today. Samarkandskiy Obkom First Secretary Comrade Rakhimov read a report to the plenum.

Those who addressed the session noted that the CPSU Central Committee resolutions are an important program document that puts forward the most important recommendations aimed at promoting labor organization and the ideological and political upbringing of citizens. The resolutions are also significant from the party standpoint. These resolutions, they added, are the pledge of every party organization and every communist.

The plenum ordered party organizations to improve their work methods, to direct communist activity, to introduce advanced methods of labor, to spread socialist emulation for overfulfilling plans and pledges and finally to improve the ideological and political standard of the oblast's citizens.

The plenum was also addressed by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee. The plenum was attended by the chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, (I.V. Kapitonov).

The plenum proposed measures aimed at improving the leading role of communists in all sectors of promoting communism in the oblast.

LENINGRADSKAYA OBLAST SOVIET VIEWS DEVELOPMENT

LD092056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] A session of Leningrad Oblast soviet endorsed today the integrated plans for economic and social development during the 5-year plan and in 1982. A unified agroindustrial complex is being set up in the oblast. Agricultural production is being placed on an industrial basis. Specialization is being intensified. Social problems in rural areas are being successfully resolved. Almost R2 billion of capital will be invested in agriculture during the 5-year plan. Production of milk, meat, eggs and vegetables will be increased. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, took part in the session's work.

CHANGES REPORTED IN BELORUSSIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

WA081600 [Editorial Report] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian on 28 November reports on page 2 that N.A. Stashenkov has been removed from the post of Belorussian minister of trade in connection with his "transfer to other work", and that N.A. Makayed has been named minister of trade in his place. In addition, the newspaper reports that the Belorussian Council of Ministers' Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and Mine Supervision has been reorganized and transformed into the Belorussian SSR State Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and Mine Supervision. A.S. Bogdanov has been named committee chairman.

PEOPLE'S COUNCIL SESSIONS CONVENE IN UZBEK SSR

GF100620 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] The oblast's plans for economic and social development during the current 5-year plan and for next year were discussed in the session of the Fergana Soviet of People's Deputies held today. The deputies reviewed the work of the Ferganskaya Oblast soviet's Executive Committee during 1981 and the tasks of the oblast's local committees in fulfilling plans during the second year of the 5-year plan. A report on these tasks was presented by Comrade Rustanov, chairman of the Ferganskaya Oblast soviet's Executive Committee.

The session of the Surkhandarya Soviet of People's Deputies was also held today. The session reviewed the oblast's 1981 plans for economic and social development. It also discussed the 5-year plan as a whole and the local budget for next year. A report on the work of the oblast soviet's Executive Committee during 1981 was also discussed at the session.

PAPER CHARGES INDIFFERENCE IN REFINERY ACCIDENT

PM100945 Moscow TRUD in Russian 26 Nov 81 p 2

[Correspondent V. Knyazev report under the rubric "Returning to a Previously Printed Item": "An Accident Occurred at the Krasnovodsk Oil Refinery; It Could Have Been Prevented but Enterprise Leaders Displayed Total Indifference to Work Safety Questions"]

[Text] Ashkhabad-Moscow -- On that July day one shift was, as usual, taking over from another at the Krasnovodsk oil refinery. Laboratory workers F. Midaylova and K. Meshcheryakova were ready to go home when they noticed the smell of gasoline in the control laboratory. They found nothing on the premises, went out into the plant yard and noticed that gasoline was pouring to the ground through the outer vent of the tank.

The women did everything to prevent an accident, but it happened.

What lies behind this? A preposterous accident? Someone's forgetfulness? No. Carelessness verging on the criminal was to blame. It emerged that with the permission of director S. Litvinov and chief engineer V. Goryunov, the planned system for draining gasoline into the tanks had been altered. But this had been done with gross deviations from the rules, without agreement of the planning institute and the trade union Central Committee technical inspector, and without elaborating the necessary safety measures.

Some 6 weeks before the accident at the tank the remote-control gasoline level indicator went out of commission and measurements could not be taken manually -- the ladders were in disrepair. The refinery director and chief engineer were also well aware of this. But they took no specific steps. Moreover, in the 3 days before the accident occurred the fuel had not been measured at all. V. Vagner, deputy chief of the marketable raw material shop, and A. Novikov, the chief meteorologist, knew this. Their professional duty obliged them to eliminate the fault, but they remained indifferent.

A check showed that this practice of leadership, extremely low executive and manufacturing discipline and disregard of instructions from the technical inspectors of the trade union Central Committee and the State Committee for the Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision [gosgortekhnadzor] have in recent years become almost the norm at the refinery.

In May 1980, in an article "Averting Trouble," TRUD wrote of the alarming state of affairs at this enterprise. Through its article, the newspaper wanted to attract the attention of public organizations in the oblast and republic, and leaders of the All-Union Soyuznefteorgsintez Association and the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry to these facts.

A. Muradaliyev, chairman of the trade union's Turkmen republican committee; G. Ashirov, chairman of the trade union's Krasnovodskaya Oblast committee, and refinery director S. Litvinov replied to the criticism by sending the editorial office an extensive plan of measures for improving labor safety and rendering practical aid to the refinery committee. Some 3 months after the article was published a reply was received from V. Tarakanov, deputy director of the Soyuznefteorgsintez Association, who also promised to take immediate steps.

But that was on paper. What about actual fact? The enterprise continued to fail to meet safety procedure requirements and to operate projects at which work had been forbidden by rayon Gosgortekhnadzor inspectors. The refinery administration launched an active offensive against the trade union Central Committee's technical inspectors and Gosgortekhnadzor representatives. Enterprise director S. Litvinov, on receiving another instruction, picked up the telephone and complained to higher authorities that he was being prevented from fulfilling the plan. Unfortunately this penicious practice frequently helped: The ban on the faulty projects was lifted.

Enviable persistence on a director's part! If only he had sought the observance of safety procedure rules with the same persistence, seeking to prevent a new accident. But no. The number of accidents increased.

It is appropriate to mention here that the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry and the trade union Central Committee did not consider it necessary to reply to the article published in TRUD under the heading "Averting Trouble." But perhaps they did respond nonetheless to the criticism of the actions of the Krasnovodsk refinery director, who disregarded the obligations of the collective contract, displayed no concern for creating safe working conditions and was rude to his subordinates? I asked Deputy Minister L. Bychkov this question.

"Litvinov's behavior and style of leadership are a total surprise to us," Lev Alekseyevich replied.

Perhaps the deputy minister had not read the newspaper. Yet in recent years, in terms of number of accidents, the Krasnovodsk refinery has exceeded almost all the ministry's enterprises. This was mentioned with alarm at a trade union Central Committee plenum by A. Muradaliyev, chairman of the republic committee. In addition the oblast and republic trade union committees frequently informed the association and ministry leadership that the equipment at the enterprise was completely worn out and that the director and chief engineer were disregarding the trade union's opinion, grossly violating procedure and displaying no concern for the worker's labor safety. It is these official documents that the ministry leaders must read, and not simply read but respond to, respond with action.

"Our messages either remained unanswered or the association and ministry reported that the question of aid to the enterprise was 'being discussed' or that 'measures would be taken,'" obkom secretary A. Bechin and D. Ernepesov, the new chairman of the republic committee, say. "Responsible workers from the association and ministry come to the plant mainly in connection with accidents. They establish the reasons for the accident and quickly fly back to Moscow."

The ministry and the All-Union Soyuznefteorgsintez Association have long since lost the threads linking them to the refinery. How else can you explain the fact that they failed to discover promptly the gross errors in the refinery's economic and technical policy which gave rise to the reasons for today's accidents.

I remember that the collective of the Krasnovodsk oil refinery was one of the first in the republic, and indeed in the sector, to begin the Shchekino experiment. In literally a year about 300 workers were released. And later the same number again. Labor productivity and other quality indicators continued to grow.

Yet the equipment was operating in poor condition [na iznos]. The workers had not been released through technical progress, as the Shchekino method requires, but basically through the reduction of repair staff.

The installations went out of commission one after the other and they did not manage to repair them. Accidents began. After the July accident the number of instructions issued by the trade union Central Committee and rayon Gosgortekhnadzor inspectors again increased. At individual establishments work has been halted and working days are being lost, as is output. All this is demoralizing the collective and making them lose their rhythm. Attempts are being made to raise people's morale -- and their labor productivity also depends on this -- by awe-inspiring orders and resolutions profuse in promises. In the past 2 years there have been more than enough of these. The impression created is that the All-Union Soyuznefteorgsintez Association and the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, in adopting numerous decisions, are creating a semblance of active participation in the refinery's destiny, but only a semblance since there is obviously insufficient action.

Republic and city organizations are now trying to forget the accident which occurred in July at the Krasnovodsk oil refinery. Deputy Minister L. Bychkov was not very eager to talk about the reasons for it. In brief, everything comes down to dispatching the matter safely to the archives. Is this not premature? The accident in Krasnovodsk was the result of flagrant indifference on the part of many officials toward their direct obligations. It is important not only to give them their just deserts, but also to learn a lesson from what has happened.

LATVIAN MINISTER ON PREVENTING ANTISOCIAL PHENOMENA

PM090915 [Editorial Report] Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 28 November 1981 publishes on page 2 a 1,500-word article by M. Drozd, Latvian SSR minister of internal affairs, under the heading "Advancing Along the Main Avenue." Drozd describes how in response to the 26th CPSU Congress appeal for increased work to "prevent antisocial phenomena," Latvia has adopted the use of "special campaigns codenamed 'operation prevention'" with a view to preventing "violations of the law" in which checks are made on "the observance of the passport system, the use of state motor transport and the fulfillment of rules for the sale of alcoholic beverages", and measures are adopted to discover "criminal elements, parasites, vagrants and unsupervised juveniles." Drozd states that it is planned to carry out such operations "monthly, on different days, including nonworking days and paydays." The operations are under the leadership of party gorkoms and raykoms and involve law enforcement bodies, the voluntary people's militia, the Komsomol and other bodies. Drozd expresses the hope that the operations "will give an offensive character to the uncompromising struggle against violators of public order and all that runs counter to our Soviet way of life."

PARIS PAPER REPORTS MOSCOW FOOD SHORTAGES

PM091329 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Dec 81 p 6

[Thomas Ferenczi dispatch: "Moscow Has Been Short of Butter for 3 Weeks"]

[Excerpt] Moscow -- It was cold but clear in Moscow on Saturday, 28 November. People were taking the stores by storm, as they do each weekend. At the entrances to the markets there were the usual large numbers of small stalls selling old clothes, used boots, hats and socks sold by peasant women who had come to spend 2 days in the capital. The stations were overflowing. In short it was just like any other Saturday. But not quite: Not far from the Kiev Station people were reporting an arrival of butter from Vologda. There has been a butter shortage in Moscow for almost 3 weeks now.

A line formed, people waited 90 minutes and each obtained his pound of butter. At that rate the store was quickly sold out. There was no butter at the supermarket either. In Vologda, where it is produced, some 400 km north of Moscow, butter has not been seen for a long time. Not much meat or milk is seen there either. Meat is available in Moscow, limited to 2 kg per person, but there is nobody to stop you standing in line several times or going to another store if you have time and there is meat left. Milk is not rationed but there are sometimes shortages, and there is no point looking for fruit and vegetables except on the collective farm market where tomatoes cost FR25 per kg and apples more than FR10.

Of course the situation is worse in the provinces --"It is much worse than in Poland," we were told by a Soviet source. There are ration cards in several cities, we were told by the same source.

These shortages are not new. What is new is the fact that they are now discussed openly. Of course, official propaganda tries to explain that it is both the fault of the Poles, who must be helped, and the Americans, who are imposing the costly arms race. But it is also admitted that agriculture is not going well, as Mr Brezhnev told the party Central Committee. The grain harvest will apparently not even reach the 170 million tons predicted by the most pessimistic experts.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ALEKSEYVA-SAKHAROV CASE

Attempt to See Sakharov

PM091149 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Dec 81 p 3

[Thomas Ferenczi Dispatch]

[Excerpt] Moscow -- Jean-Claude Pecker and Louis Michel, the two French scientists who came to hand Mr Sakharov an invitation to visit Paris with his wife Yelena Bonner and his daughter-in-law Liza Alekseyeva to attend the Academy of Sciences ceremonial session on 14 December, left Moscow on Sunday, 6 December, without obtaining satisfaction on the main points which they raised. The only successful aspect of their trip was the assurance they were given by Anatoliy Aleksandrov, chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences, that Mr Sakharov could receive all scientific documents which might be sent to him. Indeed, documents previously sent by post have been returned to them with the note "confiscated by the government." [sentence as published]

Aside from that, Mr Pecker and Mr Michel were unable to meet the physicist or to obtain permission for him to leave the Soviet Union, although the pretext used -- the alleged secrecy of his work -- strikes them as unfounded. Before leaving for France the two scientists left scientific documents and a copy of the invitation to Liza Alekseyeva in Mr Sakharov's Moscow apartment.

Ban on Sakharov's Emigration

NC091556 Paris AFP in English 1533 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Moscow, 9 Dec (AFP) -- Liza Alekseyeva, daughter-in-law of dissident Soviet physicist Andrey Sakharov, was informed today that she would be permitted to leave the country, prompting the 1975 Nobel Peace Prize-winner and his wife Yelena Bonner to end their 18-day hunger strike.

Hopes that a successful outcome of the Alekseyeva case would mean Soviet authorities were also planning to allow the physicist himself to emigrate appeared on dim today. A semi-official Soviet source told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that it was "out of the question" that the fathers of the Soviet hydrogen bomb be allowed to leave.

Soviet authorities hold that Prof Sakharov, a prominent member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences -- where the Kremlin has been unable to muster the two-thirds votes necessary to expell him -- was in possession of military secrets.

Interview With Alekseyeva

NC101322 Paris AFP in English 1258 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Moscow, 10 Dec (AFP) -- Despite a repeated KGB promise that she may join her husband in the United States and that she could even visit dissident physicist Andrey Sakharov and his wife, Elena Bonner, on December 14, Liza Alekseyeva was still expressing doubt today.

In an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, the 26-year-old step daughter-in-law of Mr Sakharov, who is exiled in Gorkiy expressed dissatisfaction over her meeting today with a KGB official.

If it was true that Mr Sakharov had ended his 19-day hunger strike to pressure the government into allowing her to join her husband, Aleksey Semyenov, in Boston, then "Why hasn't this news been confirmed to me by him," she asked. "They could have allowed me to have a phone conversation with him," she said. "Why didn't they?"

If it is indeed true, as the KGB again states, that the decision to let Liza Alekeseyeva leave was reached two days ago then why has no date yet been set for my departure?" she asked. Miss Alekeseyeva said she had begun believing that the KGB -- the State Security Committee, as the Soviet secret police is called -- is manipulating her. I no longer believe what the KGB tells me," she said.

Still, the KGB official who greeted her today reversed an order that she could not go to Gorkiy, and said she could visit Mr Sakharov next Monday.

Miss Alekeseyeva, however, expressed fear that the trip could be postponed: "It might be a new lie," she said. She noted a previous "attempt at intimidation. ...Why do they repeat to me that the date of my departure for the United States is linked to my attitude here in Moscow?"

Miss Alekseyeva summed up the history of her dispute: on the advice of Anatoliy Aleksandrov, the chairman of the Soviet Academy of Science, she tried to go to Gorkiy on December 5. She was picked up by KGB officers, who left her on the roadside 25 kms (15 miles) outside of Moscow, after reminding her that she was not to try to reach Gorkiy.

COMPARISON OF IZVESTIYA ARTICLE ON SAKHAROVS

A comparison of the item entitled "IZVESTIYA Discusses Sakharov, Alekseyeva Case" from Moscow TASS English which appeared on page R 6 of the 4 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the article by L. Grigoryev and V. Nilin published on page 6 of Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 5 December in the Morning Edition reveals the following variations:

Page R 7, first paragraph, second line, IZVESTIYA reads: ...wedded Alekseyeva by proxy. It would seem...

Page R 7, first paragraph, last line, IZVESTIYA reads: ...of wedding by proxy.

Sakharov is trying...

Page R 7, last paragraph, first line IZVESTIYA reads: ...taken to hospital. Prophylactic medical assistance is...

PRAVDA REVIEWS BOOK ON STATUS OF CHURCH IN USSR

PM091459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 81 p 3

[Doctor of Philosophical Sciences V. Karpushin book review under the rubric "Bookshelf": "The State and the Church"]

[Text] The investigation and accurate expression of the relationship between the Soviet state and the church is a topical task in present-day conditions. After all, it is generally known that many fables have grown up in the West about the state of religion and the church in the Soviet Union. Our ideological opponents spread rumors to the effect that the socialist state allegedly encroaches on the church's rights and persecutes believers. The purport of these inventions is obvious: to discredit socialism and evoke a negative attitude toward it among the population of capitalist countries, a significant proportion of whom are religious. At the same time everything possible is done to misinform Soviet people, sow hostility among believers toward atheists and disrupt the Soviet people's unity.

The CPSU's Leninist policy on religion and the church, which guarantees complete freedom of conscience, forms the main content of a book by V.A. Kuroyedov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Council for Religious Affairs (Footnote: V.A. Kuroyedov, Religion and the Church in the Soviet State [Religiya I Tserkov V Sovetskom Gosudarstve], Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1981, 263 pages). On the basis of an analysis of documents and legal norms defining the position of religion and the church in the USSR, the author explains the Marxist-Leninist principles of freedom of conscience and sets forth the history of the relationship between the church and the socialist state.

The book shows convincingly that in our society the law does not divide people into believers and nonbelievers. Both are patriots of their motherland and participate actively in building communism. Our party, in V.I. Lenin's words, "respects fully any sincere conviction in matters of faith, provided that this conviction is not put into practice through violence of deception."

A considerable proportion of the book is devoted to examining the constitutional provisions and legislative acts on religious cults and freedom of conscience in the USSR and the practice of their implementation in the life of the socialist society. The author does not avoid difficult issues and gives a fitting rebuff to the bourgeois clerical falsifiers.

The author cites remarks by foreign guests who have been to our country and visited temples and houses of prayer. They confirm that the church in the USSR is a free organization of believers, that freedom of conscience and religion is indeed guaranteed by the fundamental law of the state and is in no way encroached upon, and that the so-called "silent church," as the Western slanderers often call the church in the USSR, comes out actively in defense of world peace.

Of substantial interest is the description of the functions and activity of the USSR Council of Ministers Council for Religious Affairs, which liaises between the government and religious organizations. The book notes that the Council for Religious Affairs does not engage in any scientific-atheist propaganda work, since that it not among its tasks. Great sociopolitical significance is attached to its direct function -- that of ensuring strict, unswerving observance of Soviet laws guaranteeing the fulfillment of the principles of freedom of conscience.

The book is intended for party and Soviet workers, propagandists and teachers at VUZES. It can be useful to all who are interested in the state of religion and the church in the socialist society.

DEMICHEV ARRIVES IN TBILISI, ADDRESSES COLLECTIVE

WA250900 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 23 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] While in Georgia, P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture of the USSR, familiarized himself with Tbilisi on 22 October. Visiting the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences Museum of Friendship of the Peoples, he observed, in part: the great idea of the friendship of the peoples, which was bequeathed by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, is being implemented constantly and consistently by the Communist Party. Its invigorating force is perceived by the peoples of our great motherland, who are building a bright future in a single family. The Georgian comrades displayed valuable initiative and created here the splendid Museum of Friendship of the Peoples, which has today become a significant center for the international education of the young people.

This is what Comrade P.N. Demichev had to say about the work of the museum's collective.

The guest, who was accompanied by Z.A. Pataridze, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers; O.Ye. Cherkeziya, deputy chairman of the republic Council of Ministers; and O.V. Taktakishvili, minister of culture of the Georgian SSR, familiarized himself with the exhibits of the museum's numerous rooms.

At the stands depicting the Soviet people's heroism and courage in the Great Patriotic War there was a meeting with war veterans. Museum Director T.G. Badurashvili described to Comrade P.N. Demichev how the collective of the Museum of Friendship of the Peoples organizes work dealing with the military-patriotic education of the young people. The material displayed in the exhibition is supported by the testimony of direct participants in this event or the other and their vivid and moving words.

The museum's workers have established extensive relations with our country's cities, are on the lookout for new material and documents to replenish collections and exhibits. Museums of friendship of the peoples have been opened in Marneuli and Gagara, and the Memorial House in Moscow, which recounts the sources of the friendship of the Russian and Georgian peoples, is very popular.

Comrade P.N. Demichev visited the Georgian State Museum and familiarized himself with its rich collections, which portray in extensive and varied manner Georgia's ancient and distinctive culture. Museum Director L.A. Chilashvili informed Comrade P.N. Demichev that visitors to the Louvre in Paris would in the near future seeing some of the treasures of national culture collected in the museum. Georgia's artistic culture and its leading museum centers are broadly represented in the cultural exchange with the peoples of the world in which the Soviet nation is actively engaged.

Comrade P.N. Demichev also visited the Tbilisi Arts Academy and chatted with the lecturers of this arts VUZ, which is the oldest in the Transcaucasus. Having viewed the academy's museum, where the best works of the students are collected, Comrade P.N. Demichev spoke highly of the skill and talent of its pupils. Particular attention was paid to questions of improving the skill of the young artists in the creative workshops of leading arts figures.

In the afternoon the USSR minister of culture toured the city viewed its sights and visited Tbilisi's restored neighborhoods.

Addresses Composers Union

WA250195 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 27 Oct 81 pp 1-2

[Speech by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture of the USSR, at 26 October 1981 joint plenum of the boards of the USSR and Georgian SSR composers unions]

[Text] Dear comrades, friends!

I, like all speakers, am, naturally, excited, the more so in that I am speaking last, and it is more difficult, as you know, for the last one to speak inasmuch as it is difficult to make use of points prepared in advance. Furthermore, I am not a musician. There have been many fine speeches at the plenum. They all mentioned the significance of the speech of Comrade Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. There have been good, truly party-minded, profound and comprehensive reports. I believe that the speeches in the debate also were on a par with the reports. Comrade Shevardnadze set the party tone of the discussion of the issues raised at the plenum in his speech. The plenum will make a considerable contribution to the development of our musical culture and its further progress.

Like many of you, I am greatly impressed by my stay in Georgia. I would like to mention in particular the Tbilisob Festival. This is a splendid festival and a colorful holiday of the broadest people's masses. More than 100,000 people were evidently in the streets of Tbilisi on this day.

And it is good, comrades, that workers, kolkhoz members, scientists, artistes and state and party figures, in other words, the entire population participated in this festival. This festival expresses the true unity of our people. It is a reflection of the reality of our time and of our days.

Both children and representatives of the older generation participated in the festival. The results that have been achieved in labor and art were on graphic display. Yesterday in Tbilisi we saw an entire international organization -- almost all the national groups of the Soviet Union were represented. It was very important, comrades, that the children not only danced but also demonstrated the results of their labor, sewed carpets and so forth. Labor is education, too. For this reason the Tbilisob Festival indisputably has great ideological and educational content as well.

Everywhere at the festival we encountered happy people full of joie de vivre. These are people who believe in the future and who are pleased with their achievements and their living conditions.

Along with Eduard Amvrosiyevich and other leaders, we visited the renovated neighborhoods of old Tbilisi. They have been lovingly restored and reestablished. New social conditions have been created there. All this affords people great joy.

The appearance of old Tbilisi must be preserved. It is very beautiful.

Everyone with whom we talked expressed gratitude to the party and the government for their concern for man and the prosperity of the handsome city of Tbilisi.

We also visited museums. The country's first Museum of Friendship of the Peoples is functioning in Tbilisi. I do not know whether many of you have visited this museum, but you absolutely must. I confess to you that tears sometimes welled up in my eyes. We saw not only an exhibit but also living heroes. This is a truly moving museum. The Mourning Mother Hall is particularly moving. One feels the inconsolable mother's grief as if one had lost these sons oneself.

Speaking of the tasks of education, L.I. Brezhnev pointed to the need for the bold use of forms and methods of work. And we have been graphically persuaded here what a result is produced by a creative approach to ideological-educational work.

We visited Kakheti and toured a number of rayons. We were even given an opportunity to take part in the grape harvesting. People's mood is good. A woman picking grapes came up to us and said: We ask you to convey to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev our gratitude for the fact that he is struggling to relentlessly for peace and ask him to do everything possible to preserve peace. We promised to do this. Everywhere we went, people's selfless labor and creative attitude were evident. A quest is under way for the most efficient forms of work. And great credit is due here, comrades, primarily to the Georgian party organization and the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and, as many people observed during our meetings and conversations, this is to the credit of Comrade Shevardnadze, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

I must say that the raykom secretaries are also performing their work with great energy and high-mindedness and with creative fervor. I would like to describe Kolkhida Rayon in this connection. In 1973 Comrade Shevardnadze came to this rayon to conduct a raykom plenum. There was a change of leadership there. He met people following the plenum. They turned to him with numerous complaints. The rayon had very low economic indicators. Striking changes have occurred in the rayon since then. A new system of material and moral incentives and new leadership principles were introduced. Since 1973 this rayon has increased agricultural production many times over. This is what a creative attitude and skillful leadership means.

I would like to cordially congratulate the party organization and all working people of Georgia on their great successes and wish them great new achievements. And the Georgian republic has begun the first year of the new 5-year plan well.

The all-union Soviet Festival is being held currently in Georgia's beautiful land. It crowns, as it were, the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Georgia and the formation of the Georgian Communist Party.

These measures, which are far-reaching in scale, are very interesting and meaningful and are being conducted not only in the year of the republic's 60th anniversary but also on the eve of a splendid event which the Soviet people will commemorate next year -- the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union. Yet another great date -- the 200th anniversary of Georgia's unification with Russia -- lies ahead. Whoever knows Georgian and Russian history will recall that at that difficult time the Georgian people and the Georgian people's wise leaders turned their gaze northward. After all, Georgia was bleeding to death in an unequal struggle, and the Georgian people were on the verge of physical extermination. The association with Russia was Georgia's salvation. Of course, the motives of the tsar and the Russian people differed. The Russian people came to Georgia's assistance.

Of course, comrades, on all the events occurring in the republic, including those at the Second All-Union Music Festival, as on the course of this plenum, a determining influence is being exerted by the historic 26th party congress and its decisions. The congress not only formulated and confirmed the party and people's action program for 1981-1985 and through 1990 and the plans for our society's development in the economic and social spheres but also outlined concrete, effective paths for the solution of the big problems confronting our country.

The most acute problem currently disturbing all mankind is the preservation of peace in the world and the prevention of the threat of a new world war.

There has been a considerable exacerbation of the international atmosphere by American imperialism. The peoples of all continents and in all countries have sensed the impending danger. Even in Washington hundreds of thousands of people have taken to the streets opposing Reagan's policies. Huge demonstrations have taken place in West Germany against the arms race and the threat of nuclear war.

A struggle for the relaxation of international tension is developing worldwide. Heading this struggle is our party, the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally. This struggle is being waged by the entire Soviet people.

And figures of literature and art are not, of course, remaining aloof from this nationwide struggle; it is a sacred struggle.

Thermonuclear war threatens our civilization with incalculable disasters. No talk of a limited nuclear war and new types of weapons can remove this danger.

The congress comprehensively discussed urgent problems of our economic development. These problems demand the concentration of our forces. Take, for example, the energy problem. We are undoubtedly rich in energy resources. But they need to be used intelligently. We will use increasingly less oil as fuel. Oil is an important raw material for the chemical industry and other sectors. Oil resources are limited.

Take our symphonic music. Its successes have every right to be mentioned. We have had appreciable results here in recent years. This was demonstrated well at the opening of the Soviet Music Festival. The works of Lagidze, Balanchivadze, Boris Chaykovskiy, Rakhmadiyev and other composers sounded fine. Cantata-oratoria art and singing are developing well. But I cannot remain silent about what disturbs us all and have to mention what is expected of us by music lovers and the broad masses.

The successes of Soviet opera are known to all. Many new operatic works have been created. However, I would say that, with rare exceptions, few big Soviet operas strikingly embodying our contemporaneity and heros of our time have been created. We realize that opera is a most intricate, synthetic form of musical art. But does it not seem to you that composers are sometimes afraid to tackle this colossal labor and this most difficult task?

I have discussed this subject with our splendid composer G. Sviridov. Our very gifted composer A. Eshpay is present here. I have discussed this subject with him also. I believe you are well aware of the tremendous love that exists for operatic art. And we have grounds for competing with the classical composers. For this we have great talents. They should turn to contemporary themes. We are counting on the Composers Union and all of you, dear friends, to give some thought to this.

We also have other serious problems and difficulties. Many musical surrogates still appear together with good music.

The fashion for vocal-instrumental groups has reached us from the West. The have bred extensively, and it is sometimes difficult to control them.

They are sometimes joined by people from the amateur arts fields who have no special musical education. Taking their popularity into account, our concert organizations have turned them into professional collectives.

We are taking a number of steps to rectify this situation, conducting recertification and so forth. But can these questions be solved merely by administrative, organizational measures? To believe that is to engage in self-deception. Judge for yourselves: thousands of concerts are held in our country every day. Of course, we have representatives of cultural bodies in the localities. But they cannot tackle all these questions. We will not bring order to bear here without the attention of the party and soviet organizations and the public. But the most important thing, comrades, is the inculcation of high musical culture. What is important here? Tikhon Nikolayevich Khrennikov named a number of music schools. To these we should add schools for children's aesthetic upbringing, social profession faculties in the VUZ's -- music and aesthetics are studied there too -- and also the universities of culture. We have 28 million participants in amateur artistic activity who are being familiarized with musical culture. All this is a great force. Incidentally, studies show that the person who is involved in amateur artistic activity is, as a rule, a good production worker and a person who engages actively in public life. We have great potential, comrades. I refer, in particular, to the high school. Many of you were taught before the war. The teaching of music and singing was organized everywhere. I believe that we should pay serious attention to the work experience of our splendid composer Dmitriy Borisovich Kabalevskiy, who for many years now has been teaching music in two Moscow high schools and has achieved striking results. He has drawn up a new program of musical education. This program is currently being introduced in the RSFSR and other republics as the teachers are trained. I believe that you, comrade composers, both present and absent, could do a great deal in the education of the younger generation following Kabalevskiy's example. After all, we cannot protect it from all outside influences, which are sometimes alien to us. Music, as you know, operates variously. It educates man and makes him an optimist, but music can also discourage a person and oppress him spiritually.

I would like in this connection to speak of the development of choral art in our country. Choral art has been marked by new quality in recent years. Many highly skilled chamber choral collectives have emerged here. These collectives are attaining the highest level of choral culture. I could name dozens of such collectives which are not only known in our country but also appear triumphantly in all countries.

The role of music in the spiritual life of modern society is also increasing. Music is one of the oldest forms of art.

Man has endeavored through music to express his mood and his sorrow and joy. Man has confided much to song, and song has often been his intimate friend. It is well known that prior to the revolution, essentially two musical cultures existed in our country. The ruling classes formed their own elite culture, which was kept apart from the people's masses. Of course, the masterpieces of our classical composers -- Mussorgsky, Tchaikovsky and others -- were known to the people even prior to the revolution. But it was only after the October Revolution that there was a fundamental change in the music's social and ideological role. Music became truly popular, and its social role increased. Realizing this, Mayakovskiy said: "I would like the pen to be on a par with the bayonet." This applies not only to poetry but to art in the broad sense of the word. And, truly, singing and music bore revolutionary fighters along to the assault on tsarism. In the civil war the Red Guardsmen went into battle with the Whites and against the interventionists with song. In the 5-year plans, music has led youth to the construction of plants and factories and power stations. Music in the Great Patriotic War rang out as an alarm bell. From the first days it stirred the entire country: "Arise, vast country." Music has also played a great part recently. Its significance grows with every passing year. If we may put it this way, man is now living in an ocean of music. Music accompanies him right from his birth. Music has become omnipresent. Music knows no borders and demands no visas. Music has conquered the entire planet, and this imposes on us very great responsibility.

Music influences man's mood. It is a powerful weapon in the inculcation of high morality and in labor education. And here we are faced with a whole number of questions.

I have already said that mankind is confronted by a number of the most acute problems. No less acute is the problem of preserving the spiritual health of the inhabitants of our planet.

This applies to us also. We now have intensive international relations. No one can now go into isolation and seclusion. Our art and music have now entered the broad world arena. We have cultural relations with more than 120 countries. And we must influence the planet's spiritual climate. Along which path will the modern world proceed? There are different answers to this question. We hold the view of historical optimism. But there are also pessimists who do not believe in social progress. Many new "prophets" have emerged who speak of the insolubility of social problems and declare that the end of the world is nigh. The propaganda of racism, violence and so forth is on the increase. Some people see their salvation in religion. Here too some people occasionally attempt to resuscitate religiosity. The Central Committee draws our attention to the need for an increase in antireligious education and people's atheistic upbringing.

But the most important thing, comrades, is the inculcation of high historical optimism and belief in man. We must not only struggle against the antipodes of our morality but also increase the positive educational role of art and music. Comrades Shevardnadze put it well: We must inculcate high morality, industriousness, honesty and sincerity so that many's word and deed do not differ and his words and inner conviction always coincide.

The main thing, comrades, is the party-mindedness and popular spirit of our art and close ties to the life of the people and the building of communism. This determines the extent of artistic influence and influence on man's mind and his moral fiber and the formation of aesthetic tastes. This is a high sense of responsibility to the masses and to the great tasks that we are tackling. This is that most important aspect that should be the ultimate goal of any work of art, any of our measures and our entire activity.

Our musical potential is exceptionally great. We have many of the most talented composers, performers and theatrical collectives. And it has been mentioned quite accurately that we indeed have great successes. There is no country in the world that could compare with the Soviet Union for such musical potential and such a system of musical education and scale of music propaganda.

This is why the party and government are paying such great attention to the development of the coal industry, the construction of TETs and AES and the use of other types of energy. The further growth of labor productivity also depends to a large extent on the development of electric power engineering. And this is for us a most important task.

The congress paid great attention to the development of a food program. This is for us a most important problem, particularly when it is considered that weather conditions have been extremely difficult for agriculture in recent years.

The congress posed key problems in increasing production efficiency. Production efficiency is also connected with an increase in product quality, a refinement of the management system, development of the production forces in the eastern regions of the country and many other problems.

All these problems were raised in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speeches. They are comprehensively solved in the decisions of the congress.

The congress paid great attention to ideological questions. Addressing the congress, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev spoke about the reorganization of ideological work. Culture and art are an important component of ideological work.

Why has Comrade L.I. Brezhnev raised questions of ideological work so stringently and so acutely? Primarily because conditions have changed. The tasks of communist building have become more complex, as have questions concerning the people's education. Lenin emphasized: The more profound the social transformations, the more skillfully and persistently we must explain the meaning of these transformations to the broad masses. And truly the most profound transformations in the life of our society are now under way. This is why it is essential to deepen the scientific foundations of propaganda work, increase its immediacy and so forth.

The regular development of Soviet democracy is under way in our country, and a new USSR Constitution has been adopted. Processes in the rapprochement of the city and countryside and erasure of the boundaries between mental work and physical labor are under way. The dialectics of the development of nationality relations are characterized by new singularities. Common international features are occupying an increasingly large place in the life of each people. These new singularities of developed socialism have been reflected in the USSR Constitution.

Soviet man himself has changed. He has become more educated and cultured and has more free time.

Finally, the conditions of the ideological struggle in the international arena have changed. It has become increasingly acute, and its forms are changing.

This April the party Central Committee convened an all-union meeting of ideological workers. All aspects of ideological work, including questions of culture and art, were thoroughly discussed and examined both in plenary and sectional sessions of this meeting.

I would like, comrades, to emphasize that the cultural sphere now occupies an increasingly important place in the life of our society. Questions of culture and art have come to be examined ever more fully and broadly since the 24th party congress. Exclusive attention was paid to questions of the development of culture and art at the 26th congress.

Why is such great attention being given to this sphere? The sphere of culture and art currently has tremendous possibilities. There are our creative unions: the Writers Union, Artists Union and Composers Union and the republic theatrical associations. We have a great many theaters, cultural centers, clubs, libraries and museums. An extensive network of cultural-educational establishments has been created in the years of Soviet power. Radio, television, motion pictures and sound-recording equipment offer tremendous possibilities for the spread of culture. And it must be said that we are observing the tremendous thirst of the broad working people's masses for culture and art. Incidentally, this process is observed not only in the Soviet Union but in other fraternal socialist countries as well.

Choral festivals, particularly in the Baltic republics, are setting a good example. Following their example, choral singing is at a high level in Georgia as well, and such festivals are currently being organized in the RSFSR and the Ukraine and many oblasts and krays. New amateur choral collectives are being created. Choral music plays a tremendous part in life and in our art and in the shaping of high aesthetic tastes. Active use should be made of it.

There is, comrades, a whole range of other problems also. I do not wish to monopolize your attention. I would only like to observe that the main thing for us now is work to fulfill the decisions of the party congress. It is essential to think through again and again all the propositions expressed in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report and the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress in the sphere of culture and art. This must be the program of our activity. I believe that, possessing such gifted forces and tremendous artistic potential, we will be able to accomplish these tasks.

Permit me, dear friends, to once again wish you great successes and a fruitful stay in this hospitable, beautiful land. Great happiness and creative success to you.

SOLOMENTSEV ADDRESSES ARTISTS UNION CONGRESS

LD242326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Report on the congress of RSFSR Artists' Union held 24 November at the Grand Kremlin Palace]

[Excerpt] Solomentsev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the evening session of the congress. He conveyed cordial greetings and good wishes to the delegates from Comrade Brezhnev. He said that Leonid Ilich had observed the large contribution made by the artists of the Russian Federation to the development of Soviet socialist culture and had expressed his conviction that workers in the fine arts would create new works worthy of their heroic people.

Demichev, Zimyanin Present

LD241740 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0857 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Moscow, 24 Nov (TASS) -- The congress of the RSFSR Artists' Union opened in the Great Kremlin Palace today. The congress will analyse the artistic life of Soviet Russia and plan further development of this form of art in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

Present in the hall were Petr Demichev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of culture; Mikhail Solomentsev, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and also Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

ZIMYANIN, DEMICHEV ATTEND FRANKO CELEBRATION

LD012340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Among the famous masters of fatherland culture, who devoted their lives to the struggle for the social and national liberation of the peoples, a place of honor belongs to the great Ukrainian writer and revolutionary democrat, Ivan Yakovlevich Franko.

A festive soiree in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions in Moscow today was devoted to his 125th birthday. It was attended by Demichev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of culture; Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Zimyanin; envoys from the Ukraine; workers in science and culture and representatives of the public.

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW AN-28 PLANE ANNOUNCED

AU091345 Moscow in Bulgarian to Bulgaria 1630 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Summary] "A new type of plane has been created at the aviation center in Kiev." This center is known for the production of passenger and transportation planes named after Boris Antonov, the well-known designer and chief of the center. The new plane will replace the AN-2 which has been used for 30 years in the Soviet Union. There was a saying that the AN-2 alone could be used when the weather was very bad and nothing could fly in rain and fog. In 30 years of use these 12-seat planes have transported more than 300 million passengers. The AN-2 had various uses and was irreplacable in agriculture.

"The new AN-28 plane has already been highly assessed by specialists." Its creator Boris Antonov said that it can be equally used in the cold northern as well as the warm southern areas. "The AN-29 can land on the water and also on [word indistinct]." "The new plane has twice the speed of the AN-2," representing in brief a new generation in Soviet science and aviation.

TRUD REPORTS ON DZHEZKAZGAN TRADE ABUSES

PM091411 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 29 November publishes on page 2 a 900-word Dzhezkazganskaya Oblast report by a TRUD "spot-check team" consisting of I. Levushkin, chief of the nonstaff bureau for complaints and proposals of the Dzhezkazgan City People's Control Committee, and others, under the heading "For Whom Are the Goods Set Aside?" The report describes instances of shortages of goods, particularly foodstuffs, being "created artificially by dishonest trade workers" in the city, who illegally set aside goods and sell them "under the counter." The report claims that interruptions in the supply of certain goods are often caused by such abuses, in particular "with the connivance of those who should exercise control over the stores' work, organize it and improve the quality of service to people."

BRIEFS

UKRAINIAN POWER DEVELOPMENT -- Kiev, 4 Dec, TASS -- The third one-million-kilowatt power-generating unit has gone into operation at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant outside the Ukrainian capital of Kiev. The plant has been plugged into the power grid of the Soviet Union's European area and the electric energy it produces also goes to socialist countries via the Mir power system. "The development of power generation is among the most important tasks set by the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the 11th 5-Year Plan for 1981-1985", Aleksey Makukhin, the Ukraine's minister of electric power development and electrification, said. "Energetics in the Ukraine is a leading and most promising industry. Suffice it to say that by 1981 the total capacity of electric power stations here amounted to 43.8 million kilowatts and the total length of power transmission lines was more than 800 thousand kilometres. By per capita electric energy production the Ukraine is far ahead of France and Italy." Electric energy production went up by 22 percent in the Ukraine in the period between 1976 and 1980, the minister said. Work has started on energy-producing complexes, combining nuclear and water-power plants and pumped-storage hydroelectric stations, which will make it possible to resolve the problem of load redistribution in busy hours. The first one is under construction on the Yuzhny Bug River. The complex's main component, the south Ukrainian nuclear power plant, will become operational by 1985. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 4 Dec 81 LD]

KIRGIZ POWERPLANT -- A new powerplant will be constructed in the Kirgiz SSR along the Naryn River with a power capacity of 2 million kw. Twenty-one new powerplants are planned to be built along the Naryn River. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1900 GMT 4 Dec 81 GF]

TAKSIMO AIRPORT -- A new airport came into operation today at Taksimo in northern Buryatiya. It has inaugurated regular passenger flights on the whole of the BAM line. Now all settlements in the Buryat section have reliable air communications. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 2 Dec 81 LD]

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES KHARKOV TRACTOR PLANT

WA211605 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 1 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[RATAU report on proceedings at 30 October 1981 meeting devoted to presentation of award to Kharkov Tractor Plant and speech by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee]

[Text] Among the new projects that laid the foundation of our state's industrial might, a place of honor rightly belongs to the Kharkov Tractor Plant. Together with the Dneprovsk GES, Magnitka and the Turkestan-Siberian Railroad, it became a symbol of the labor heroism of the first 5-year plans and the splendid result of the enthusiasm and creativity of the masses who implemented the Lenin Party's far-reaching designs. The enterprise has trodden a great and glorious path in the half century since that October day in 1931 when Mariya Bugayeva, shock worker of the Traktorostroy, drove the first vehicle bearing the KTP trade mark from the shop. Its collective set striking examples of selflessness at the time of industrialization and the socialist reorganization of the countryside, brought closer the victory over fascism with shock labor in the rear and, after the war, organized the manufacture of equipment for the restoration of the economy in the shortest time. The tractor builders' services have been commended with high awards of the motherland -- two Orders of Lenin and an Order of the Labor Red Banner.

The present generation of creators of powerful machines is sacredly preserving and worthily continuing these illustrious traditions. The experience and skill of the plant's workers and specialists are embodied in powerful giants that have become widely celebrated in our country and beyond. Recognition of the KTP's great contribution to providing agriculture with highly efficient equipment was the award to it of the Order of the October Revolution.

A ceremonial meeting on 30 October in the enterprise's cultural center was devoted to presentation of the award.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; V.P. Mysnichenko, first secretary of Khar'kovskiy Obkom; A.A. Yezhevskiy, minister of tractor and agricultural machine building of the USSR; obkom bureau members; production pacesetters and innovators; participants in the construction of the KTP and its veterans; and public representatives of the city constituted the presidium.

The meeting was opened by A.A. Vikhlyayev, secretary of the plant party committee.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was unanimously elected honorary presidium.

The floor was given to Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy, who was warmly greeted by those present.

Dear Comrades!

Fifty years ago, in October 1931, a splendid date -- the beginning of the operation of the Kharkov Tractor Plant -- was inscribed in the heroic annals of our country's industrialization and collectivization. And now, as your illustrious collective celebrates its half century, it gives me particular satisfaction to perform the assignment of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium -- to present to the plant the Order of the October Revolution.

On behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and republic Supreme Soviet Presidium and government, permit me to warmly and cordially congratulate you and the entire thousands-strong collective of tractor builders on the 50th anniversary of your enterprise and the motherland's high award.

Many of those present in this hall remember the April days of 1970, when Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev presented your collective with the Order of Lenin. The high praise for the labor of the tractor builders and the advice and wishers expressed by Leonid Ilich during cordial meetings and conversations with the plant's workers and in the speech at the presentation of the order were an inspiring stimulus and combat work program. And it has to be said that the tractor builders did not let us down and worked and are working selflessly, worthily multiplying the glory of their plant.

The KTP is one of the first industrial giants created by the will of the party and the mind and labor of the Soviet people. "The birth of the Kharkov Tractor Plant," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev observed, "was a great victory in one of the main areas that decided the fate of socialism in the Soviet country." The machines created at your plant were of truly revolutionary significance for the socialist transformations in the countryside. This was a tremendous contribution to the consolidation of the alliance of the working class and peasantry and the implementation of Lenin's plan for building socialism in our country.

In the history of the KTP there are many splendid, striking achievements to which only one assessment -- exploit -- is applicable. Indeed, was it not a great exploit to have built the most colossal plant in a period that would be a record even by today's standards -- only 15 months. A continuation of the exploit of the construction workers was the manufacture of the 100,000th tractor less than 4 years after the opening of the plant. And what tremendous efforts and selflessness were required to evacuate the plant in the menacing time of war, first to Stalingrad and then to the Altay. Born on the basis of the KTP, the Altay Tractor Plant operated at full stretch for our great victory. The KTP was reborn from the ruins at a truly Bolshevist pace after Kharkov's liberation from the fascist aggressors. The plant's capacity had been fully restored by as early as 1948.

There are undoubtedly many people in this hall who have trodden the heroic path along with their plant, experienced the joy of victories and sorrow of deprivations connected with the war and endured and bore all on their shoulders and who now rightly take pride in the achievements of the tractor plant workers. Nationwide honor and glory to you, veterans of the Kharkov Tractor Plant!

It is now the third generation of tractor builders that has come to replace the labor veterans. And it may be said with confidence that the plant's traditions and the labor torch are in strong, reliable hands!

The plant's main product today, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy observed, is the powerful T-150K tractor, which is well known in our country and more than 30 nations. It has earned a good reputation by its productivity, economical operation and general-purpose features, that is, by qualities to which a modern machine should conform. And it is very good that this steel Hercules is being perfected and improved from year to year.

Fundamental changes have occurred in all shops of the plant, which has literally been transformed in just the last decade. New buildings have been constructed, and production capacity has increased considerably. Major work on a refinement of techniques and on the mechanization and automation of production processes has been performed in collaboration with scientific organizations.

The following eloquent fact testifies to the fundamental changes in production. Whereas it took the plant collective 36 years to manufacture the first million tractors, only 15 years have been needed for the manufacture of the second million -- the 2 millionth tractor will roll off the production line next year. It is difficult even to imagine such an armada of vehicles, all created by your minds and hands.

Cordial, heartfelt thanks to you, dear comrades, for your selfless labor!

However powerful and attractive your plant might be, its main and priceless resource is people. Your cohesive, amicable collective is holding aloft the KTP trade mark and cherishing the honor of the Soviet working class. And it is very pleasing that in this the plant's jubilee year the plan for 9 months was fulfilled successfully in the main

technical—economic indicators. The annual socialist pledges for the manufacture of above-plan vehicles were fulfilled ahead of schedule.

The nucleus of the collective and its cohesive and directing force is the plant party organization, which unites more than 4,000 communists in its ranks. Such a fighting detachment of communists is capable of the most complex responsible tasks!

Splendid cadres have grown up in your collective: the blacksmiths Mikhail Ivanovich Kalashnikov and Viktor Grigoryevich Tarasenko, heroes of socialist labor; grinder Ivan Grogor'yevich Grinev, bearer of the Order of Lenin and representative of an entire dynasty of tractor builders whose length of service at the plant is over 300 years; lathe hand Fedor Dmitriyevich Kasyanenko, troubleshooter Anastasiya Markovna Kolesnik, fitter Aleksandr Alekseyevich Bondarenko, bearers of the Order of Lenin; and hundreds and thousands of other fine workers who constitute the plant's pride and glory.

Constant creative effort and an innovative approach are characterisitic of the engineers and technicians -- the remarkable creators of the new machines.

The motherland puts a very high value on the work of the builders of tractors, which are needed by and important to the country. State awards have been conferred on more than 10,000 of the plant's workers.

As you know, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium recently awarded orders and medals to 340 tractor builders who had most distinguished themselves in fulfilling production quotas and socialist pledges; honorific testimonials and diplomas of the Ukranian Supreme Soviet Presidium and honorific titles were conferred on 55 of the plant's workers.

Permit me, dear comrades, to wholeheartedly congratulate the recipients of the awards and wish them great new successes in labor for the good of our belived motherland!

More than 6 months have already elapsed since the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued. The first year of the present 5-year plan is coming to an end. Intensive work is underway throughout our vast country and in each labor cell of our socialist society to fulfill the decisions of the congress.

The results of the 9 months prove that the large-scale and complex tasks that the 26th party congress determined for the development of the economy, science and culture and for a rise in the Soviet people's well-being are being tackled successfully, on the whole. In our republic's industry, the 9-month plan for the sale of output and labor productivity growth was fulfilled. In agriculture the harvesting of late crops and other fall field operations are being completed. Despite the difficulties with the weather, fodder, meat and egg production increased. The gross milk yield remained virtually at last year's level. The social program is being implemented in the planned manner. Some 5.7 million square meters of housing, general education schools for 92,000 pupils and kindergartens for 25,000 children have been introduced since the start of the year. The volume of consumer services has increased. All this is the result of the labor of our people and the great organizing and political work of the party organizations.

At the same time, comrades, we cannot be satisfied with all the results that have been achieved. The leading sectors -- the coal industry and ferrous metallurgy -- are operating with great intensity. As a result of the drought, agriculture is encountering serious difficulties for the third year in succession. All the necessary measures are being implemented to ensure, as before, normal supplies to the people of bread products and cereals, sugar, fats and other foodstuffs. More fruit and vegetables, potatoes, sunflower and a number of other crops will be procured than last year. Everything is being done also not only to maintain productivity in animal husbandary but to create the prerequisites for a growth of production, particularly of meat and milk, and for fulfillment of the 5-year plan in agriculture and the food program, in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Everyone knows that the fate of our plans and pledges is decided locally, in the labor collectives and in the shops, brigades and livestock sections. The tasks that have to be tackled now are not simply huge and complex; in many respects they are of a qualitatively new character as well. For this reason, high organization, initiative and discipline and a responsible attitude -- of each in his job -- toward the entrusted assignment are more necessary now than ever.

The collective of your enterprise is, it may be said, in a key sector in implementing the food program. After all, providing agriculture with highly productive, dependable equipment is a decisive element in accomplishing this most important task set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

In accordance with the decisions of the congress, you have to ensure a further growth in the manufacture of T-150 tractors. And much is being done in this direction. The more productive 200-h.p. wheel tractor has been created and is undergoing state trials. This is good. But the workers of the fields have long awaited the T-150's crawler twin, whose manufacture is forever being postponed. The accomplishment of this task must be a matter of honor for the party organization and the entire collective of the plant.

The party attaches great significance to the accelerated development of agricultural machine building. On Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's initiative, the enterprises of this sector which are being built and modernized have been designated construction projects of special state importance. In the present 5-year plan, it is intended to create 760 new-generation types of machinery and equipment. A truly colossal amount of work lies ahead. In the current year we have to assimilate more than R80 million of capital investments in facilities connected with the manufacture of the T-150 alone. It is the job of the current construction organizations and client enterprises to fully assimilate all allocated resources and introduce planned capacity and everyday cultural facilities on schedule. It is also essential to make better use of what has already been created and to accelerate the assimilation of production capacity.

I believe you will agree that there are still many shortcomings here and will not take offense at the fact that it is necessary to talk about this today. The more so in that the KTP has every possibility of occupying a leading position in all areas. And we believe that your cohesive collective will, as always, cope successfully with the latest responsible tasks!

You all understand, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, that our plans for a further upsurge of the economy and the people's well-being depend to an enormous extent on the international situation. If we were to ask each of those present in this hall and each Soviet person what the most important thing is, the most important thing for us and for our children and grandchildren, the answer would be the same -- peace. The preservation of peace and the prevention of a new world war is the most acute, urgent and crucial task of our time.

Our people have boundless trust in the Party of Lenin since they know and see that it is doing everything possible to halt man's dangerous slide toward war. An inestimable contribution to realization of the Peace Program is being made by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally.

It has to be said plainly that there has been a considerable exacerbation of the military-political situation as a result of the actions of the aggressive imperialist forces headed by the United States. The U.S. Administration in respect to our country and the other fraternal socialist countries is pursuing a policy aimed at achieving military superiority. The preparations for deploying new American nuclear weapons in West Europe, the U.S. President's decision on the mass production of neutron weapons and his recently announced unprecedented program of a new nuclear arms buildup, as well as the rapprochement of the United States and China on an avowedly anti-Soviet basis, represent a serious threat to international security.

Our people want peace under conditions of equality and equal security. For this reason we advocate talks with the United States and are striving for a reduction in armaments. At the same time, all of our people must clearly and precisely understand that in the present international situation great importance is attached to the further growth of

our state's economic and defensive might, which is created by the labor, and only the labor, of the people.

To live better and to live in peace, it is necessary to work better and for everyone to struggle for peace through his own practical deeds.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy said in conclusion:

There is no doubt that the four-times order-bearing Kharkov Tractor Plant imeni S. Ordzhonikidze will continue to set an example of highly productive labor and will successfully accomplish the tasks set by our party's 26th congress.

Permit me, dear comrades, to wholeheartedly congratulate you on the approaching holiday -- the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- whose name is borne by the order being presented to you today, and to wish all workers of the plant and the association and all your families good health, happiness and well-being and creative new successes!

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy read the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ukase and presented the state award to the collective of the plant.

(Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy's speech was received with great attention and repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause)

In reply, Hero of Socialist Labor V.V. Biblik, general director of the Kharkovskiy traktornyy zavod imeni S. Ordzhonikidze Production Association, expressed fervent gratitude on behalf of the thousands-strong collective to the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for the high award.

We were deeply moved, the speaker said, by Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy's warm words about the plant's workers. Thanks to their efforts, the country has received almost 2 million tractors, which have rolled off the enterprise's production line in its half-century history. In this time, the collective has raised thousands of splendid people and real masters of their work. The torch of the exploit of the first builders of the KTP and its veterans is being carried with honor by blacksmith V.G. Tarasenko and M.I. Kalashnikov, heroes of socialist labor; lathe hand F.D. Kasyanenko, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet; grinders N.Ye. Belevtseva and I.G. Grinev, Gennadiy Lomakin and Aleksey Yazev, members of Komsomol-youth brigades; and many others.

Having joined in socialist competition for ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 11th Five-Year Plan quotas, more than 2,000 of the enterprise's workers have already completed this year's quotas. The collective is working persistently on the accelerated creation of a capacity to manufacture T-150 tractors and the introduction into production of a powerful crawler vehicle and its transition to mass production. Much has to be done to raise the technical level of the tractors to bring their motor capacity to 7,000-8,000 hours by the end of the 5-year plan. In the accomplishment of these tasks and the solution of questions of social development, the collective perceives the constant concern and practical assistance of the CPSU Central Committee and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

We perceive the award to the enterprise of the Order of the October Revolution, V.V. Biblik said, as a stimulus to even more intensive labor and to its increased efficiency and quality. The Kharkov tractor builders are fully resolved to make even better and fuller use of available resources and potential and to ensure the successful accomplishment of the tasks for an increase in the production of powerful equipment set by the party.

The KTP workers were congratulated on the high award by A.A. Yezhevskiy, minister of tractor and agricultural machine building of the USSR, who spoke at the meeting. Having mentioned the collective's achievements, he dwelt on the sector's tasks in the 11th Five-Year Plan, to the accomplishment of which the Kharkov workers are called on to make a big contribution. The priority task here is an improvement in the technical-economic indicators and in the quality of the product manufactured by the sector's

enterprises. It is necessary to assimilate as quickly as possible the production of more than 250 new machinery models and to modernize those already being manufactured. This is intended to increase by a factor of 1.5 the productivity of the main types of agricultural machinery, considerably reduce material consumption and fuel expenditure and improve the machine operators' work conditions. It is essential to continue the retooling of production, raise its technical level and output-capital ratio and introduce more extensively measures for economizing on material and energy resources.

A.A. Yezhevskiy presented the collective the challenge red banner, which the enterprise had been awarded for the results of all-union socialist competition for an increase in production and work quality in the third quarter.

Hero of Socialist Labor M.I. Kalashnikov, blacksmith and stamp operator, mounted the rostrum. It is difficult to find words, he said, to express the entire measure of gratitude and acknowledgement to the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for their high praise for our labor. Big worker thanks to the continuer of the cause of the great Lenin, dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, for constant concern for the working man and for his titanic activity to strengthen peace in the world.

The celebrated worker reported the successes of his brigade, which has already opened next year's account. As one of the initiators of competition under the motto "More Products From Economized Resources," it saved more than 40 tons of metal this year, from which it is possible to manufacture eight T-150K tractors. In response to the enterprise's award, M.I. Kalashnikov and his comrades have increased production considerably and undertaken to fulfill a further quarterly quota before the end of the year and stamp no less than 50 tons of above-plan forgings.

We workers, the speech noted, are well aware that everyone must labor selflessly and with the maximum expenditure of effort and potential to strengthen the motherland's economic and defensive might. This is particularly important now when, through the fault of imperialist circles, the international situation has become exacerbated. The KTP workers, like all Soviet people, were angered by and emphatically protest the recent provocative declaration by U.S. President Reagan of his readiness to unleash a "limited" nuclear war in Europe. The tractor builders unanimously support the peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and approve of the timely warning to the American side in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's response to a question from a PRAVDA correspondent.

Among those who began work at the plant just after the war and created tractors for the impending development of the virgin land was the father of the young grinder N.A. Bludova. Expressing the thoughts and feelings of her peers, she said at the meeting:

In carrying on the torch of elder generations, we are endeavoring to work conscientiously and with all our strength and to cherish the honor of the plant, which is known far beyond the country. It has been our great fortune to be participants in a great cause -- the manufacture of tractors so greatly needed by the country. There are many plants in our city, but I am proud that I work at the illustrious KTP. Because each vehicle manufactured here also contains a particle of my work, ability and effort.

Working under the motto "The Shock Labor, Creative Quest, Initiative and Enthusiasm of the Young for the 11th Five-Year Plan," more than 1,000 young men and women and 22 Komsomol-youth collectives have undertaken to fulfill the 5-year quotas in 4 years 6 months. Proving their fidelity to their word in deed, over 400 young workers have already reported that they have reached the annual quota.

On behalf of her comrades. N.A. Bludova promised that the young tractor builders would work with inspiration and in Komsomol fashion and would honorably fulfill the party's assignments.

The meeting was addressed by V.M. Mysnichenko, first secretary of Kharkovskiy Obkom. He observed that the award to the tractor plant was a great event in the life not only of this illustrious collective but also of all the oblast's working people. Guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party congresses and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions, the oblast party organization will continue to perform

organizing and political work purposefully on the further development of all sectors of the economy and the accomplishment of the 11th Five-Year Plan quotas.

The speech observed that the oblast's industry had fulfilled the 9-month plan ahead of schedule and additionally sold output worth R65 million. The rural workers have completed the harvesting. Their efforts are now aimed at conducting the wintering of public livestock in an organized manner and creating a firm foundation for next year's harvest.

The communists and all working people of the Kharkov region, the speaker said in conclusion, will spare no effort and energy to implement the party's designs, secure fulfillment of state plans and socialist pledges with their selfless labor and make a worthy contribution to the strengthening of the motherland's economic and defensive might.

The participants in the ceremonial meeting adopted with great enthusiasm a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and also to the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, UkSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the republic Council of Ministers.

On the same day, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy presented USSR orders and medals to workers, engineering-technical personnel and employees of the plant awarded for successes in fulfilling production quotas and socialist pledges.

The Order of Lenin was presented to grinder N.Ye. Belevtseva, fitter A.F. Duyunov, and troubleshooter R.V. Leonova and the Order of the October Revolution to toolmaker A.A. Bondarkenko, grinder I.G. Grinev, lathe hand Ye.G. Malyuk, chief metallurgist A.A. Ridnyy and blacksmith-stamp operator V.G. Tarasenko. Orders of the Labor Red Banner and Friendship of the Peoples were presented to a large group of the enterprise's workers.

Having cordially congratulated the award recipients, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy wished them happiness, health and new successes in work for the good of our motherland.

During his visit to Kharkovskaya Oblast, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, met in the obkom with members and candidate members of the obkom bureau and deputy chairmen of the oblispolkom. A number of questions of the organizing and political-educational work of the oblast party organization on fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress was examined. The need for the more effective use of economic potential and available resources, the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the strictest observance of the practice of economies in all sectors of the economy was emphasized. It was noted that success in this important matter largely depends on the leader personnel and their initiative and exercise of responsibility for the entrusted sector. Some persistently seek ways to improve matters and strive for positive results, while others complain about difficulties and the complexity of the plans and become reconciled to lagging behind. It is not by chance that while enjoying equal conditions, certain rayons, enterprises, construction sites and farms achieve dissimilar results. The reason for this is the different style of work and different approach to matters.

People are behaving incorrectly when they are unduly fascinated by the adoption of a large number of decisions, excessive accountability and the compilation of repetitive measures. The main thing is to ensure the creation of all necessary conditions for the fulfillment of adopted decisions and to organize strict and effective supervision of their implementation. What is needed is actual, concrete work in the labor collectives and primary party, trade union and Komsomol organizations.

The participants in the conversation observed that a most important task of the party organizations of city and countryside is concern for the development of the agrarian-industrial complex and implementation of the food program being drawn up in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. This was also dealt with during V.V. Shcherbitskiy's meetings with industrial and agricultural workers, party, soviet and business leaders and scientists and specialists, which took place during his tour of the oblast. The industrial enterprises must step up assistance to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in an increase in the efficiency of production and, primarily, its provision

with equipment. It is essential to make full use of the potential of the public farm and other sources for an increase in the production, procurement and high-quality processing of agricultural products.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary visited the casting and assembly shops of the Kharkov Tractor Plant imeni S. Ordzhonikidze and inquired in conversations with the workers, designers and production managers about the progress of the modernization of the fixed capital and the implementation of measures aimed at saving energy, increasing the standard of production and improving the workers' working and social conditions. Attention was drawn to the need for an increase in the role of the shop collectives in strengthening labor discipline and educating people. V.V. Shcherbitskiy reviewed the models of new tractors whose serial production is planned in the next few years and visited the plant museum, whose exhibits describe the glorious history of the pioneer of domestic tractor building.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy also familiarized himself with the activity of the UkSSR Scientific Research Institute of the Animal Husbandry of the Forest Steppe and Low-Lying Wooded District, where a new system for the procurement, storage and use of fodder has been devised and visited the Kutuzovka Experimental Farm. It was stated in conversation with the institute's employees that it was necessary to sharply increase the level of scientific development and recommendations and their practical significance for the accomplishment of the task of increasing the production of animal husbandry products. An increase in the responsibility of agricultural specialists, particularly zootechnic service workers, for the final results of the operation and the speediest introduction of the achievements of science and progressive experience is also of great importance.

In Kharkov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy visited the Saltovskiy residential district, where approximately 400,000 people now live, and called at a number of trading enterprises and the city's sport center.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy was accompanied on his tour of the oblast by V.P. Mysnichenko, first secretary of Kharkovskiy Obkom, and Yu.I. Kutsayev, first deputy chairman of the oblispolkom.

KAZAKH SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM ON PLAN FULFILLMENT

WA211220 Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] A Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium meeting was held on 26 October.

In connection with the upcoming Supreme Soviet session, the Presidium adopted a decree on the preliminary examination in the Planning-Budget and other permanent commissions of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet of the state 5-Year Plan for the republic's economic and social development in 1981-1985, the 1982 plan, the course of fulfillment of the plan in 1981, the Kazakh SSR State Budget for 1982 and the report on fulfillment of the budget for 1980.

The republic Supreme Soviet Presidium discussed the question of the progress of fulfillment of the state plan for 1981 by the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises. A decision adopted on Minister A.V. Lomov's report drew the ministry's attention to the [illegible] that had been allowed to develop in the fulfillment of plan quotas and proposed a reduction in the amount of incomplete construction, an increase in the efficiency of the use of capital investments and labor and material resources and their concentration at the most important construction projects and those nearing completion and the removal of serious shortcomings in the organization of labor and socialist competition in construction worker collectives.

A report was received from Dzhezkazganskiy Gorispolkom Chairman V.I. Lavetskiy on the soviet's work on the legal education of the population. Having noted the positive aspects in this work, the Supreme Soviet Presidium pointed out to the city soviet negative phenomena and shortcomings in the organization of legal propaganda and the rearing of the population in a spirit of communist morality and strict observance of the laws and rules of socialist community life.

The work of the deputy production group of Petropavlovsk's Plant imeni V.V. Kuybyshev was described at the Presidium meeting by G.D. Veldyaksov, leader of the group. The Presidium noted shortcomings in its activity and proposed that it increase its influence on the enterprise's production activity and the fulfillment of indicators of the 5-year plan.

The Supreme Soviet Presidium also examined the question of the practice of work on proposals, statements and complaints and of the organization of the reception given to working people at the Karaganda Metallurgical Works. Approving the accumulated experience, the Supreme Soviet Presidium recommended that the republic's local soviet ispolkoms strive to further their activity in tackling the citizens' statements and complaints and organizing the way they are received, in accordance with the requirements of the 26th CPSU and 15th Kazakh Communist Party congresses.

Other questions were also examined.

RASULOV SPEAKS AT CEREMONY FOR TADZHIK AWARD

WA21145 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 18 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] The republic's stockbreeders are laboring selflessly. Mobilizing all resources, they are struggling persistently for an increase in production efficiency and in the quality of animal husbandry products. Their shock labor has earned high praise from the party and the government. For its successful wintering of livestock and increase in the production and purchases of animal husbandry products in the 1980-1981 winter period, the Tadzhik SSR was acknowledged the winner of all-union socialist competition and has been awarded the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Testimonial.

A ceremonial meeting was held on 17 October in Dushanbe in connection with the presentation of the testimonial to the republic. Party and soviet workers, leaders and specialists of ministries, departments and kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises and foremost stockbreeders participated.

The ceremonial meeting was opened by R.N. Nabiyev, chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers.

M.B. Babayev, G.B. Bobosadykova, I.F. Dedov, L.K. Karmyshev, Ye.I. Perventsev, Yu.I. Polukarov, D.R. Rasulov, A.Kh. Khaydarov, M.Kh. Kholov and V.Ye. Novichkov, members and candidate members of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; N.G. Nedelkin, executive of the CPSU Central Committee; I.F. Shkuratov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Central Auditing Commission and chairman of the Agricultural Workers Trade Union Central Committee; R.G. Gafurov, R.M. Grishina and A.N. Maksumov, deputy chairmen of the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers; and pacesetters of agricultural production constituted the presidium.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was elected honorary presidium to stormy applause.

The floor was given to I.F. Shkuratov, chairman of the Agricultural Workers Trade Union Central Committee. Having warmly congratulated the republic's agricultural workers on the great award, he presented the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Testimonial to the leader of the TaSSR.

The meeting was addressed by D.R. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee. Having expressed gratitude to the party and government for the high evaluation of the work of the republic's stockbreeders, he said, in part:

We regard this award as recognition of the growing contribution of the stockbreeders and all rural workers of the republic to the realization of the party's long-term agrarian program.

Having noted the rural workers' successes, D.R. Rasulov analyzed the state of affairs in a most important sector of agriculture -- animal husbandry. The high award, he observed, is a stimulus to the mobilization of all resources to increase the production of meat, milk, eggs and other products and to fulfill the plans and socialist pledges of the first year of the 5-year plan.

He went on to dwell on the rural workers' tasks to increase the productivity of animal husbandry and the mechanization of labor-intensive processes in the livestock sections, to strengthen the fodder base and to conduct livestock wintering in exemplary fashion.

In conclusion, D.R. Rasulov assured the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government, and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally, on behalf of all the republic's rural workers that in response to the high award Tadzhikstan's agricultural workers would strive for new successes in fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The meeting was addressed by G.P. Pallayev, first secretary of Kurgan-Tyubinskiy Obkom; K. Tursunova, milker of Pendzhikentskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni Lenin; U. Aloviddinov, first secretary of Gissarskiy Raykom; M. Odinayev, chief animal specialist of Moskovskiy Rayon's Sovkhoz imeni Turdyyev; T.I. Sayenko, operator of the Shaynak Hog-Raising Sovkhoz; and T. Kamilov, director of Ganchinskiy Rayon's XII partstyezd Sovkhoz. They expressed profound gratitude to the party and government for the high praise of the labor of the republic's stockbreeders and described how the rural workers are mobilizng efforts in the struggle to fulfill the plans and socialist pledges.

The meeting was held under the banner of the mobilization of all resources for a further increase in the production of animal husbandry products and their increased quality.

The participants in the ceremonial meeting adopted a letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in which they gave assurances that in response to the high award they would multiply their labor efforts and cross new frontiers.

BRIEFS

UZBEK FODDER PRODUCTION -- The fodder concentration industry enterprise, which is under the direction of the Uzbek Ministry of Procurement, has fulfilled its annual plan for fodder production. To date the enterprise has produced about 1.5 million tons of high quality fodder and has pledged to produce another 5,000 tons by the end of this month. [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 9 Dec 81 GF]

KURGAN FERTILIZER -- Kurganskiy Rayon's livestock specialists have produced 55,000 tons of fertilizers this year. [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 2 Dec 81 GF]

OGARKOV REMARKS AT BATTLE OF MOSCOW CONFERENCE

PM081517 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Nov 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "The Feat of the People and the Army"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet people, the Armed Forces servicemen and all the progressive world are now celebrating the 40th anniversary of the rout of the fascist German forces outside Moscow. At the Soviet Army Central Academy Theater yesterday, 26 November, the USSR Ministry of Defens and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate held a military and scientific conference devoted to this remarkable event on the theme "Soviet Military Art in the Battle of Moscow."

The time was 0930 hours. The conference presidium included: Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army General V.F. Tolubko, Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov and Army General S.K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense ministers; Comrade R.G. Yanovskiy, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department comrade A.M. Roganov, Moscow Gorkom secretary; representatives of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism; generals and admirals and participants in the Battle of Moscow.

The military-scientific conference was opened by Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov. We are all under the influence, he said, of the results of the work of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and of the vivid program speech there by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It is perfectly natural that the great patriotic enthusiasm evoked by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Sixth USSR Supreme Soviet Session is closely interwoven now with a sense of legitimate pride in our Soviet motherland and the brilliant victory of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces in the Great Patriotic War, in which the fundamental turnaround was initiated by the historic Battle of Moscow.

Forty years ago all humanity's gaze was riveted on Moscow. With bated breath, the people of our planet followed the course of the gigantic battle which developed outside Moscow. The enemy pinned the fate of the war and his ambitions for world supremacy on the plan to capture Moscow. He thought then that the goal was near at hand. But it only seemed that way. This was not to be.

But the titanic efforts of our Leninist party and the invincible staunchness and heroism of Soviet servicemen and all the working people of the capital and the Moscow region, Moscow was transformed into an impregnable fortress outside whose walls the fascist German hordes suffered a crushing defeat.

At that grim and most difficult time for our country, Moscow's defenders fulfilled their combat tasks with honor. Unfortunately, many of them did not live to see the bright victory day but gave their lives for our motherland's freedom and independence. I ask you to honor their bright memory by standing.

The Communist Party, tempered in struggle, Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov continued, was the organizer and inspirer of victory in the Battle of Moscow. Its Central Committee, the Politburo of the Central Committee and the State Defense Committee, headed by J.V. Stalin, were the real combat headquarters of the whole country. An important role in achieving victory was played by the Moscow party organization, headed at the time by A.S. Shcherbakov, first secretary of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Moskovskiy Obkom and Moscow Gorkom.

Soviet servicemen's mass heroism and the improved standard of Soviet military art were a decisive factor in the Soviet Armed Forces' victory in the Battle of Moscow. The talent of the Soviet military commanders and the leaders raised by the party has shown with full force on the battlefields outside Moscow. We must also note today the weighty contribution made to the victory of Moscow and to the development of Soviet military art by those who then headed the fronts' armies, by army general -- later Marshal of the Soviet Union -- G. K. Zhukov, commander of the Western Front forces.

In the hall today are quite a few direct participants in the historic Battle of Moscow who made a worthy contribution to the common cause of the victory over the enemy. It gives us all great satisfaction to welcome them wholeheartedly and cordially.

Summing up the conference results, Marshal of the Soviet Union N. V. Ogarkov noted that it had made a definite contribution to research on a number of problems of the history of military art. The combat experience gained in the Battle of Moscow, as well as the experience of party political work, is of great value. It must be studied in depth and used in the practical training of troops.

Life does not stand still. So the further development of Soviet military art is an urgent task. This is necessitated by the high pace of rearmament of both our and the probable enemy's troops and naval forces, by the greater complexity of the character of war and modern operations, the increase in their scope and the increase in the intensity and dynamism of combat operations.

The victory in the Battle of Moscow is the triumph and pride of the Soviet people.

The rout of the facist German invaders outside Moscow was of worldwide historic significance. The victory strengthened the USSR's international prestige. Soviet society's moral and political unity became still firmer. For the first time in World War II, a crushing defeat was inflicted on Hitler's Germany. The myth of the fascist German army's "invincibility" was shattered. Like the entire Great Patriotic War, the Battle of Moscow convincingly confirmed the indestructibility of the world's first socialist state, led by the Communist Party. There are no forces in the world capable of halting socialism's victorious march and our Soviet motherland's irresistible movement along the path to communism.

Having noted the complexity of the present international situation, Marshal of the Soviet Union N. V. Ogarkov stressed the need for great vigilance and constant readiness on the part of the Soviet Armed Forces to decisively repulse any aggressor. This is dictated by the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism, which is striving to alter in its own favor the approximate equality of strategic-military forces that has taken shape between the United States and the USSR and between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and to impose its will on the peoples of the world.

Under conditions where the world situation remains tense, the CPSU Central Committe and its Politburo, headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council, are firmly and confidently implementing the peace program advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress for the eighties.

The main demand made of the Armed Forces by the party and its 26th congress was and still is that they maintain constant combat readiness and reliably guard the Soviet people's peaceful and creative labor. The Zapad-81 exercises held this year showed convincingly that Soviet servicemen are worthily continuing the heroic combat traditions of the army and the navy and are always ready to fulfill with honor any order from the motherland.